The Sydney Morning Herald.

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Births.

DOUGLAS.—July 18, at Inveraloohy, Goulburn, the wife of Walter Douglas, of a daughter.

WALTON.—July 18, at her residence, Richmond Villa, Summer Hill, the wife of T. Elliot Walton, of a daughter. Both doing well.

Marriages.

TAYLOR—DONOHOE.—July 2, by the Rev. P. Piquet, S.M., Adolphus John, eldest son of A. J. Taylor, of Hobart, to Amanda (Minnie), eldest daughter of F. J. Donohoe, of George-street, Sydney.

Deaths.

ALLEN.—July 23, at Toxteth Park, Sir George Wigram Allen, aged 61 years.

BURGIN.—On the 23rd instant, at Parramatta, Walter Burgin, aged 26 years.

CLEARY.—July 21, at her parents' residence, 62, George-street West, Marie, infant daughter of M. A. and A. Cleary.

FROST.—July 22, 1885, at her residence, Ancient Briton Hotel, Dowling-street, Surry Hills, Catherine Mary Magdellan, the dearly beloved wife of John J. Frost, leaving a husband and three children to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

GEDYE.—July 23, at his residence, Trevoi, Point Piper-road, Woollahra, Charles Gedye, aged 86 years—38 years a resident of this colony.

RUSSELL.—July 23, at the residence of his grandfather, Captain M'Clemens, Booth-street, Balmain, John Ralph Russell, aged 5 years.

In Memoriam.

EDMONDS.—In loving remembrance of my dearly-beloved husband, Henry Joseph Edmonds, who died at his residence, Moncur-street, Woollahra, on the 18th of July, 1883. Inserted by his loving wife, Catherine Edmonds.

ROWLINGS.—In loving remembrance of our darling mother, Margaret Rowlings, who died July 24, 1883. Sweet Jesus have mercy on her.

Shipping.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE.

The following Royal Mail Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT CO. and the PACIFIC CO., will leave SYDNEY at 1 p.m. on the undermentioned dates, for LONDON, via Melbourne, Adelaide, Diego Garcia (at company's option), the Suez Canal, calling at Naples :—

Ship.	Tns	Date.	Ship.	Tns	Date.
CHIMBORAZO	3825	August 1	GARONNE	3876	Sept. 12
POTOSI	4210	August 15	JOHN ELDER	4183	Sept. 26
ORIENT	5386	August 29	SORATA	4009	Oct. 10

and fortnightly thereafter.

SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.—Special facilities afforded for bringing out friends and relatives by prepayment of the passage-money here.

ENTIRE CABINS reserved on most liberal terms.

PASSAGE MONEY, £18 to £70.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, First-class, £106; Second-class, £65. Available for 12 months.

Orient Parcels Express, 3s 6d per foot, or 6d per lb.

MANAGERS:—F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

Full particulars on application to

G. SKELTON YUILL,
General Manager in Australia.

267, George-street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's Steamships (under contract with the Victorian Government for the Conveyance of H.M. Mails) will be despatched as under from the Company's Wharf, at the Circular Quay, to PLYMOUTH and LONDON, via COLOMBO and BOMBAY, calling at Melbourne, Glenelg, and King George's Sound.

Steamer.	Tns.	Commander.	Leave Sydney Noon.	Leave Melbourne 1 p.m.	Leave Glenelg
Parramatta	4750	W. D. Anderson	Aug. 5	Aug. 11	Aug. 13
Pekin	3900	A. Symons	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Aug. 27
Victoria	4011	Ormsby	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Sept. 10
Thames	4701	W. J. Seaton	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Sept. 24

and thenceforth every alternate week.

Rates of Passage Money to Plymouth or London:—£70 first and £40 second class.

Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, or Marseilles, £63 first and £35 second class. No Egyptian transit or Canal dues.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE.

Available 9 months—First-class, £105; second-class, £55.
Available 12 months—First-class, £115; second-class, £65.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained on most moderate terms.

Passengers, cargo, and parcels are booked through to India, China, and Japan, to which places return passage tickets are granted at very favourable rates, giving passengers the option of breaking their journey en route.

For all information apply a the Company's Offices, 247, George-street.

J. WEIR, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TO PASSENGERS DESIROUS OF AVOIDING THE HEAT AND DISCOMFORT OF THE RED SEA.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA,
under contract with the New South Wales and New Zealand Governments.

The magnificent steamships of this line leave Sydney for San Francisco, calling at Auckland and Honolulu, every fourth THURSDAY, at 8 p.m., as under :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of Departure.	
CITY OF SYDNEY ...	3400	Aug. 13	Nov. 5
AUSTRALIA	3200	Sept. 10	
ZEALANDIA ...	3200	Oct. 8	

Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to European destinations with special advantages, and have at San Francisco choice of the unrivalled Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, or other companies.

Passengers destined to any part of the United States or the provinces procure their railroad ticket at San Francisco.

All first-class passengers are allowed 250 pounds of baggage to San Francisco, and 250 pounds "Overland," free of charge.

Tickets are good until used, and allow passengers to stop off as long as they choose to visit all places of interest in America and Canada. Stop-over privilege is also allowed on steamers' tickets for Auckland and Honolulu.

THROUGH FARE TO LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS £66

and upwards, according to the selection to be made at San Francisco.

Time cards, railway maps, and guide books, showing all routes to any point in the United States, may be had on application.

Passengers proceeding eastward can connect with the steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company leaving ports in China and Japan for San Francisco.

For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.,
General Agents, 1, Bent-street, Sydney.

STEAM TO FIJI.

FOR SUVA and LEVUKA.

The S.S. DELCOMYN,
1184 tons, 100 A1, A. Chapman, commander,
will be despatched from Sydney on FRIDAY NEXT, the 24th instant.

For freight or passage apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM SYDNEY to MARSEILLES, via MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, MAURITIUS, and SUEZ CANAL.

BOOKING PASSENGERS THROUGH TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA MARSEILLES.

Steamers under postal contract with the Government of France. The service will be carried on by powerful steamers of 4000 tons and 3000 effective h.p., built expressly for the Australian and New Caledonian line, which will be despatched as follows :—

Steamer.	Commander.	Leave Sydney at NOON.	Leave Melbourne at 1 p.m.
OCEANIEN	Didier	Aug. 11	Aug. 15
SYDNEY	Pellegrin	Sept. 8	Sept. 12
SALAZIE	Tiller	Oct. 6	Oct. 10

and thenceforth every 28 days.

Rates of passage-money to Marseilles from £23 to £65, including table wines and the Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates :—

1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
Available 9 months ... £105	... £84	... £40
Available 12 months ... 115	... 92	... 45

N.B.—Passengers' luggage conveyed free of cost from Marseilles to London. For freight, passage, and further particulars apply at the Company's Office, 15, Macquarie-place.

A. CONIL, Principal Agent,
15, Macquarie-place.

QUEENSLAND STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.

The STEAMERS of this Company are despatched from the Company's Wharf, foot of Margaret-street, to the undermentioned Ports, as follows :—

BRISBANE	COREA,	SATURDAY, July 25, at 6 p.m.
* MARYBOROUGH ...	do	do do
* BUNDABERG ...	do	do do
† ROCKHAMPTON.	do	do do
† MACKAY	WARREGO,	WEDNESDAY, noon.
BOWEN	do	do do
TOWNSVILLE	COREA,	SATURDAY, July 25, at 6 p.m.
* DUNGENESS ...	do	do do
* CARDWELL ...	do	do do
* MOURILYAN HARBOUR ...	do	do do
* JOHNSTONE RIVER ...	do	do do
CAIRNS	WARREGO,	WEDNESDAY, noon.
PORT DOUGLAS ...	do	do do
COOKTOWN	COREA,	SATURDAY, July 25, at 6 p.m.
THURSDAY ISLAND } NORMANTON }	...	COREA, July 25 (direct), at 6 p.m.

* Passengers for Maryborough and Bundaberg transhipped at Brisbane.
† Passengers and Cargo landed at Rockhampton Wharf.
† Passengers for Mackay transhipped at Flat Top Island.
* Passengers and cargo for Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, and Johnstone River transhipped at Townsville.

Cargo received daily up to one hour before sailing time.

Steerage passengers victualled and supplied with bedding.

For all particulars of freight and passage, apply to

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents,
10, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND PORTS, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS, TRANSHIPPING CARGO to ALL OUTPORTS.

The magnificent Steamship
TRIUMPH, 3500 tons,
having undergone extensive alterations to adapt her for the New Zealand cargo and passenger trade,
will be despatched
from GRAFTON WHARF
on SATURDAY, August 1st, at noon.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

This steamer has the highest class, and her accommodation has been fitted up specially to meet the requirements of the trade.

FARES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

This steamer will be despatched at regular intervals, and special inducements offered to shippers.

Splendid accommodation has been fitted up to carry HORSES and CATTLE. Inspection invited.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to
GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Agents,
26, Pitt-street.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION TO ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

FROM SYDNEY :

TEKAPO, 2350 tons, MONDAY, July 27, for Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers, transhipping to outports.

HAUROTO, 1688 tons, FRIDAY, July 31, via Wellington.

WAIRARAPA, 1783 tons, THURSDAY, August 6, for Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, Port Chalmers, Bluff, and Melbourne. Passengers and cargo for Russell are transhipped at Auckland.

FROM MELBOURNE :

TARAWERA, 2003 tons, TUESDAY, July 28, via Bluff and all Northern ports.

TE ANAU, 1653 tons, TUESDAY, August 4, via Hobart.

Tourists' Handbooks and Pocket Guides, for information and guidance of passengers, may be had on application at Company's Offices, New Zealand Wharf, Margaret and Sussex streets.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS' (Ld.) LINE of FAST INTERCOLONIAL STEAMSHIPS.

The undersigned will despatch their STEAMERS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF and the NEW WHARF, foot of KING-STREET :—

FOR MELBOURNE.

GABO	W. Donaldson	THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.
LEURA	J. Pain ...	TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
KONOOWARRA	J. D. Joy ...	TUESDAY, July 28, 2 p.m.
BUNINYONG ...	F.H. Stanford	FRIDAY, July 31, 2 p.m.

FOR MERSEY AND CIRCULAR HEAD, TASMANIA.

LEURA	J. Pain ...	TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.

BARRABOOL ...	H.B.Bristow	TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
BURWAH ...	J. H. South ...	TUESDAY, July 28, at 4 p.m.
LEURA	J. Pain ...	SATURDAY, August 1, 1 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.

BARRABOOL ...	H.B.Bristow	TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
BURWAH ...	J. H. South ...	TUESDAY, July 28, at 4 p.m.
LEURA	J. Pain ...	SATURDAY, August 1, 1 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.

BARRABOOL ...	H.B.Bristow	TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
BURWAH ...	J. H. South ...	TUESDAY, July 28, at 4 p.m.
LEURA	J. Pain ...	SATURDAY, August 1, 1 p.m.

FOR MACKAY and TOWNSVILLE.

BARRABOOL ...	H. B. Bristow	TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.

Cargo received for above ports every day. Fore-cabin passengers supplied with bedding and victualled free.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited,
79, York-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The magnificent new steel steamship
GABO, 3000 tons,
Commander W. Donaldson,
will leave the NEW WHARF, foot of King-street,
THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

The attention of the public is invited to this splendid vessel (sister ship to the Buninyong), which is one of the largest steamers owned in Australia. Full advantage has been taken of latest improvements in passenger steamships to make the GABO one of the most comfortable and luxurious vessels on the Australian coast.

Her SALOON occupies the full width of the ship; the large STATEROOMS contain only TWO BERTHS each; the ELECTRIC LIGHT is fitted throughout, and her roomy deck affords a commodious promenade for passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited,
79, York-street.

REDUCED FARES TO MELBOURNE.

The FARES to Melbourne by
GABO and LEURA (on FRIDAY and SATURDAY)
will be reduced as follows :—
Saloon ... ... TWO POUNDS
Steerage ... ... FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, and TOWNSVILLE.

The fast and favourite
S.S. BARRABOOL
will be despatched from the NEW WHARF, foot of King-street, for the above ports, transhipping at Brisbane,
TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
No goods received for shipment after 12 o'clock noon.

THE PASSAGE FARES TO QUEENSLAND PORTS ARE FURTHER REDUCED TO EXCURSION RATES.

Brisbane—Saloon, £2 ; return, £3 15s. Steerage, £1.
Mackay—Saloon, £3 15s ; return, £6 15s. Steerage, £2.
Townsville—Saloon, £4 10s ; return, £7 5s. Steerage, £3 5s.
Corresponding reductions to other ports.

The undersigned have now arranged the movements of their steamers so that passengers for Queensland can call successively at all Northern Ports as far as Townsville. Steamers leaving Brisbane on Tuesdays call at MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, and TOWNSVILLE.

Passengers by these steamers may rely upon
A SMOOTH PASSAGE
north of Brisbane, as they will go inside of Fraser's Island, thus
AVOIDING BREAKSEA SPIT,
and the discomfort which going round the Spit involves. PASSENGERS for ROCKHAMPTON also are taken up to the town, thus AVOIDING the ANNOYANCE and DELAY of TRANSHIPPING into a STEAM LAUNCH in Keppel Bay.

FOR PASSENGERS the excellent accommodation provided in the BARRABOOL is well and favourably known.

For freight and passage apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited,
79, York-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY intend despatching their steamers to the following ports, viz :—

MELBOURNE ...	Katoomba ...	...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
Ditto ...	Rauelagh ...	...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
ADELAIDE (direct)	Tantedlen ...	...	This day, at noon.
NOUMEA ...	Gunga ...	...	Saturday, 10 a.m.
SUVA (FIJI) ...	Gunga ...	...	Saturday, 10 a.m.
LEVUKA (FIJI) ...	Gunga ...	...	Saturday, 10 a.m.
BRISBANE ...	Elamang ...	...	Saturday, 3 p.m.
Ditto ...	Eurimbla ...	...	Saturday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, at noon.
MARYBOROUGH ...	Eurimbla ...	...	Saturday, 4 p.m.
BUNDABERG ...	Eurimbla ...	...	Saturday, 4 p.m.
GLADSTONE ...	Steamer ...	...	Early.
ROCKHAMPTON ...	Eurimbla ...	...	Saturday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, at noon.
BROADSOUND ...	Timoree ...	...	From Brisbane 26th instant.
PORT MACKAY ...	Elamang ...	...	Saturday, 2 p.m.
Ditto ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, at noon.
BOWEN ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
TOWNSVILLE ...	Elamang ...	...	Saturday, 3 p.m.
Ditto ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
DUNGENESS ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
CARDWELL ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
MOURILYAN ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
JOHNSTONE RIV.	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
CAIRNS ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
CAIRNS WHARF ...	Elamang ...	...	Saturday, 2 p.m.
PORT DOUGLAS ...	Elamang ...	...	Saturday, 2 p.m.
Ditto ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
COOKTOWN ...	Birksgate ...	...	Tuesday, noon.
THURSDAY ISL. NORMANTON	Elamang, taking passengers and cargo to connect with City of Melbourne, leaving Brisbane 30th inst.		Saturday, 2 p.m.

N.B.—Steerage passengers are provided with bedding and victualled.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FARES.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

EXCURSION RATES BY ALL STEAMERS as under :—

—	First Class.	Return.	Second Class.
Brisbane ...	£2 0 0	£3 15 0	£1 0 0
Rockhampton ...	4 0 0	7 10 0	2 0 0
Port Mackay ...	5 0 0	8 10 0	2 10 0
Bowen	5 0 0	8 10 0	2 10 0
Townsville ...	5 10 0	9 0 0	2 12 6
Cairns	6 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0
Port Douglas ...	6 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0
Cooktown	7 0 0	12 0 0	3 5 0

And by branch steamer from Townsville to Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, and Johnstone River twice a week.

Return Tickets by this Company will be available for return by any of the Company's steamers, thus giving ticket-holders superior facilities for expeditious travelling, owing to the numerical strength of the Company's fleet.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO PORT ADELAIDE.

The splendid steamship
KARAWEERA,
229 tons register,
W. B. BLOWS, Commander,
will be despatched
MONDAY, 27th instant, at 3 p.m.

Cargo received at A. S. N. Company's Wharf.

Shipping orders and all information respecting freights obtainable from the undersigned.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Undersigned will despatch their steamers from their wharf as under (when practicable) :—

BURRUMBEET	W. H. Emmerson	SATURDAY, July 25, at 4 p.m.
WENDOUREE	J. A. Roberts ...	SATURDAY, August 1, at noon.

FARES :
Saloon—Two pounds.
Steerage—Fifteen shillings.
Freights at lowest rates.
Cargo received daily.

HUDDART, PARKER, and CO.,
Foot of Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The splendid new steel Steamship
BURRUMBEET, 2300 tons,
W. H. Emmerson, commander,
will leave Huddart Parker's Wharf, foot of Margaret-street, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

The public is invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this magnificent steamer, which is the largest owned in Australia.

The SALOON takes up the full width of the ship.
The STATE ROOMS contain only TWO BERTHS each.
The ELECTRIC LIGHT is in every portion of the ship.

FARE : SALOON, TWO POUNDS
STEERAGE, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
HUDDART, PARKER, and CO.,
Foot of Margaret-street.

TASMANIAN S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS will leave the COMPANY'S JETTY at GRAFTON WHARF—
For LAUNCESTON, via EDEN :
S. CORINNA, THURSDAY, 30th July, at 10 a.m.
For HOBART, via EDEN :
S. FLORA, MONDAY, 3rd August, at noon.
No cargo received within one hour of sailing.
T. and W. WILLIS, Agents,
13, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.

WOLLONGONG.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 11 p.m.; Friday, at 10 a.m.; Saturday, at noon. Passengers only.)
KIAMA.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Tuesday and Friday, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Friday, 10 a.m.; cargo, 8 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Friday, 10 a.m.; cargo, 8 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY.—Friday, 10 a.m.; cargo, 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Wednesday, 11 p.m. Saturday, noon. Cargo, 11.
TATHRA (for Bega).—Wednesday, 11 p.m. Saturday, noon. Cargo, 11.
EDEN.—Wednesday, 11 p.m. Saturday, noon. Cargo, 11.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, and RAYMOND TERRACE.

From Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.
THIS MORNING (Friday), at 7, the SYDNEY.
THIS NIGHT (Friday), the BOOMERANG, taking cargo only for all ports.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the NEWCASTLE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamer SYDNEY will leave Newcastle for Sydney on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 11.
Clarence Town cargo received daily. Freight payable Sydney. No cargo received after 4 p.m.
Passengers can secure berths at the Office, Lime-street, and the Branch Office, York-street, next Opera House, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Parcels will be received at the Branch Office up to 3 p.m.

H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.

HUNTER RIVER NEW S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS,
from Wharf, foot of Market-street, Sydney.
THIS NIGHT (Friday), at 11, the NAMOI.
THIS NIGHT (Friday), taking cargo only, the LUBRA.
On SUNDAY NIGHT, at 11, the LADY BOWEN.

Cargo for Newcastle, Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Clarence Town received and forwarded every day. Goods will not be received after 4 p.m.

Cabins and berths can be secured at the Company's Office, 147, Sussex-street, also at the Branch Office, 353, George-street, from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. Parcels will be received and booked, and small packages of luggage may be left, at the Branch Office up to 5 p.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices { 353, George-street.
147, Sussex-street.

MACLEAY RIVER.

WOODBURN,
MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.

The steamers of this Company sail for Macleay River every two or three days.

FARES and FREIGHTS at lowest rates.
RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

C. and R. R. S. N. Company,
Clarence Wharf, Sydney.

RICHMOND RIVER.

S.S. TOMKI,
MONDAY NEXT.

Shippers are requested to send goods down early.
Superior accommodation for passengers. Ladies' cabin on deck.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

C. and R. R. S. N. Company.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

S.S. CITY OF GRAFTON,
DIRECT,
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9.

Superior accommodation for passengers.
Return tickets available by any of the Company's steamers at any port.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

C. and R. R. S. N. Company, Clarence Wharf.

MANNING RIVER,
Via NEWCASTLE.

S.S. MURRAY
will leave Market Wharf, Market-street,
THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 10 p.m. (if arrived).
JOHN SEE and CO.,
129, Sussex-street.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

S.S. HELEN NICOLL
will leave Market Wharf, Market-street,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 9.

S.S. AUSTRALIAN,
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9.

TO PASSENGERS.

The accommodation of these steamers is excellent. Being victualled by the owners, passengers will find every comfort.
Return tickets available by either steamer.
Horse boxes provided if required.

JOHN SEE and CO.,
129, Sussex-street.

BELLINGER RIVER.

S.S. FERNMOUNT,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 4 p.m.
J. SEE and CO.,
129, Sussex-street.

PORT MACQUARIE.

S.S. MURRAY, EARLY.
JOHN SEE and CO.,
129, Sussex-street.

Cargo received up to noon.

RICHMOND RIVER.

The favourite
S.S. PLATYPUS
will be despatched positively
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.
Has good passenger accommodation.
Cargo received up to 7 p.m.

B. B. NICOLL, 9, Sussex-street.

SHOALHAVEN AND BROUGHTON CREEK.

The fast passenger S.S. MEEMDERRY
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.

B. B. NICOLL, 9, Sussex-street.

S. S. N. CO.'S S.S. DAIRYMAID, for SHELLHARBOUR and GERRINGONG direct, TO-NIGHT, at 6, from Caledonian Wharf. No cargo after 5.

JOHN RITCHIE, Agent.

GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.

The favourite fast and commodious Steamers ALBATROSS and DEFIANCE leave King-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepting) at 7.30 and No. 4 Jetty, Circular Quay at 8 a.m., for passengers. These Steamers meet branch steamer at Broken Bay on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Pittwater, Peat's Ferry, and Mullet Creek.

Goods received at King-street Wharf; freight payable in Sydney.

An experienced Steward travels in these boats, from whom refreshments may be obtained.

FOR PEAT'S FERRY.—The fast and commodious steamship MARRAMARRA leaves Patent Slip Wharf at 9.30 a.m. Cargo received all day. Freights payable in Sydney.

MELVEY and FORD.

GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.

The favourite S.S. PROMISE leaves the Patent Slip Wharf at 9 every morning, excepting Sundays and Mondays, leaving Gosford at 1 p.m. same day. All freights payable in Sydney.

GOSFORD.—S.S. Albatross daily from King-st. Wharf, 7.30; No. 4 Jetty, 8 a.m. Freights payable in Sydney.

PEAT'S FERRY, Mullet Creek.—Steamer Mon., Wed., and Fri., from King-st. Wharf, 7.30; No. 4 Jetty, 8 a.m.

MANLY BEACH,
The most beautiful Watering Place near Sydney.

Saloon Steamers BRIGHTON, FAIRLIGHT, and EMU (weather permitting, and as far as practicable)
leave Sydney 7.15, 8*, 9, 10.15, 11.30, 12.30, 3.15, 5.30, 6.30, 6.15, 7.30, 11.15 ;
leave Manly 7.15, 8.10, 9.45, 10, 12, 2, 3, 4.30, 6.15, 6, 7, 10.
* Mondays only.

In consequence of Government alterations at the wharf, Woolloomooloo, no steamers will call there until further notice.

Special time-table for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Return Fares, 1s 6d; children, 1s; Dogs, 6d; return, 9d.

Freight must be delivered at the wharf 15 minutes before the departure of the steamer, and not later than 5.15 p.m.

No freight received on Saturdays after 10 a.m.

Loose hay and straw cannot be shipped.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS AND TRAMWAY from KING-STREET.

For PARRAMATTA, &c. : 7, 9, 10, and 10*, 11 ; 1, 2*, 3, 5.5.
RYDE : 7, 9, 10, and 10*, 11 ; 1, 2*, 3, 4.15, 5.5, 7 p.m.
GLADESVILLE : 7, 9, 10, and 10* 11 a.m. ; 12.30, 1, 2*, 3, 3.45, 4.15, 5.5, 6.15, 7, 11.15.
CORREY'S GARDENS, CABARITA : Same as Gladesville. (By signal only.)
FIVE DOCK, ASHFIELD : 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15, 11.15.
HUNTER'S HILL and COCKATOO : 7, 9, 10, and 10*, 11 a.m. ; 12.30, 1, 2*, 3, 3.45, 4.15, 5.5, 6.15, 7, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m.
DRUMMOYNE PARK : All trips if signalled.
Returning from Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 12*, 1, 3, 4, 5.
Calling at all wharfs by signal.
From HUNTER'S HILL : 7.5, 8.15, 9.3, 9.15*, 10.15, 11.30, 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 5.30, 6.15, 7.5, 7.35, 8.15, 10.15.
DRUMMOYNE PARK : All trips if signalled.
COCKATOO : Ten minutes after leaving Hunter's Hill.
Fares at lowest reduced rates.
On Saturdays excursion fares by all steamers—single fares for double journey, available till midnight.
The trips marked * are to and from No. 4, Jetty, Circular Quay.
Lowest fares—Hunter's Hill, 6d ; Parramatta, 1s ; Tramway, 8d.
Time-tables free at King-street, and No. 4 Jetty.

PORT STEPHENS and Myall River.—ETTIE takes in goods Albion, Wharf foot of Market-street.

FOR BERMAGUI (Cobargo).—MURUNA, now receiving cargo. JOHN SMITH, Victoria Wharf.

THE GLOSSARIEL, for all parts of the RICHMOND RIVER, from Fagan's Wharf.

PORT STEPHENS Tea Gardens.—CHAMPION receives cargo This Afn'n. May's Wf., Blackwattle Bay. Pyr't.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Schooner Mabel White. Freight, apply on board, Fagan's Wharf.

FOR BERMAGUI (COBARGO).—Sarah Beattie is now receiving cargo, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER direct.—The barquentine LISMORE will leave the Market Wharf on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, landing cargo at Ballina, Coraki, and Lismore. Cargo now being received.

MANNING RIVER.—Ketch ENVY will leave in a few days for Coopernook Wharf direct, at low freight. Apply

G. SPEARS, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.

The A1 iron clipper
KENMORE,
931 tons register, J. MILNE, Commander,
having been docked and cleaned, is now stowing cargo, the bulk of which being already engaged, will have quick despatch.
Wool, &c., received at Dalgety and Co.'s Stores, Windmill-street.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
Agents.

POSITIVELY FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.

The magnificent new iron clipper
DERWENT,
3000 tons, J. R. Andrews, commander,
having been DOCKED and CLEANED, is rapidly filling up, and will be despatched as above.
Saloon accommodation for a few passengers.
For freight, &c., apply to

ALFRED LAMB and CO.,
Agents.

CLYDE LINE OF CLIPPER PACKETS.

SHIP DEVERON, from GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES are requested to Pass ENTRIES at once. The ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after landing.
All goods for which no entries have been passed will immediately after they are landed be sent to Bond, and be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.
BILLS of LADING must be produced, Freight Paid, and Delivery Orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

MASON BROTHERS, Limited, Agents.

Captain Patterson will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

BARQUE BRIDE, from LYTTELTON.

Discharging at Lime-street Wharf.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES without delay. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be presented, and freight and wharfage paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

TRAPP and ELLES, Agents,
54, Margaret-street.

SHIP DEVERON, from GLASGOW.

TENDERS are invited for Discharge of Locomotives at Circular Quay.
Specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders to be sent in not later than 4 p.m. THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

MASON BROTHERS, Limited.

WANTED, VESSEL, to bring 20,000 feet hardwood, Moruya to Sydney. D. and W. Robertson, York-street.

FOR SALE, Iron Screw STEAMER, 200 tons capacity on light draught of water, built 1884, 60 h.p., 10 knots speed ; passenger accommodation ; all late improvements.
Apply JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR SALE.

The A1 Ship LORENZO, 1199 tons register, built at Quebec in 1877, classed A1 18 years ; now at Johnson's Bay discharging a cargo of lumber and salmon from Burrard's Inlet.
For full particulars apply to

J. and A. BROWN,
Agents,
24, Bridge-street.

Educational.

ARDNAREE SCHOOL, Waverley.—The DANCING CLASS under Professor West will be resumed THIS DAY, 24th. Non-pupils can join the class. Apply at Ardnaree School, Salisbury-street, Waverley.

ASHFORD COLLEGE, DARLINGHURST-ROAD.
Principal—Miss GULLY.
Studies resumed MONDAY, 20th July.
Prospectus forwarded on application.

AILANTHUS COLLEGE, William-street.
Principals—The Misses GILLAM,
assisted by the best Masters.
STUDIES will be RESUMED JULY 20.

ALL SAINTS COLLEGE, BATHURST.
School RE-OPENS THURSDAY, 23rd. Boarders expected Wednesday, 22nd.

E. BEAN, B.A.,
Head Master.

CORNET.—Wanted Evening LESSONS. State lowest terms to Cornet, Newtown Post Office.

FRAEULEIN WALDOW, Music and Theory Lessons, 21, Albert-street, Potts Point.

MR. KNIGHT ASTON, Professor of Singing. Intending pupils kindly address care of A. and C. Huenerbein.

PIANOFORTE and Theory thoroughly Taught by competent young lady, £1 quarterly. Musician, Herald O.

SHORTHAND.—Evening CLASSES, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8 p.m., Church Eng. Gram. School, Church-hill.

SHORTHAND.—Full Instruction, 10 private lessons, 24s. Mr. Jonson, Pitman's certificated teacher, 31, Glebe-rd.

SIGNOR RICCARDI, Teacher of Singing, receives Pupils at Paling's, and 20, Orwell-street, Potts Point.

SCOTS CHURCH SCHOOLROOM, Churchill.—Miss PEARSON has Opened a SCHOOL for GIRLS in the above Schoolroom, and receives pupils from 9.30 a.m. till 4 p.m. daily.

SINGING.—Miss RAPER will RESUME LESSONS on MONDAY, July 27th. Lessons given at, and terms on application to A. and C. Huenerbein, Music Warehouse, 318, George-street.

Military Notices.

SECOND REGIMENT V. I.

The REGIMENT will parade at the Victoria Barracks, in drill order, with arms only, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 2

Amusements.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee ... Mr. B. N. Jones Treasurer Mr. H. Musgrove.
Doors open at 7.30. Overture at 8. Carriages at 10.15.
NO FREE LIST—PUBLIC PRESS EXCEPTED.
SPECIAL COMEDY SEASON,
under the direction of
Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSGROVE
DO YOU KNOW? OH! FANCY.
SUCCESS MOST PRONOUNCED,
SUCCESS MOST DECISIVE,
SUCCESS MOST LEGITIMATE,
of the young English comedian,
Mr. FRANK THORNTON,
as
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
performed for the first time in Australia on Saturday last to an OVERFLOWING AND FASHIONABLE AUDITORY.
From the rise to the fall of the curtain the spectators entered thoroughly into the truly novel spirit of the comedy, and the result was
ONE ROAR OF UNCONTROLLABLE LAUGHTER
from beginning to end.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
the most famous of all farcial Comedies, written by Charles Hawtrey, Esq., entitled
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
Mr. FRANK THORNTON as the Rev. ROBERT SPALDING,
(As played by him upwards of 200 times at the Madison-square Theatre, New York, and Globe Theatre, London).
A SPECIALLY SELECTED COMEDY COMPANY.
The furniture and appointments from Hamilton's Globe Furniture Depot, Park-street.
Prices of Admission: Parquette Stalls, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Balcony, 2s.
Box plan at Nicholson's Music Warehouse, George-street.
General Business Manager, Mr. H. R. HARWOOD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Proprietor ... ... F. E. Hiscocks.
THE POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE LOUNGE.
59 WEEKS 59
Of the WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW,
HISCOCKS' FEDERAL MINSTRELS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 24,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, and FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. F. E. HISCOCKS.
Under Distinguished Patronage.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.
Part the First.

Overture—"Mother Dear"	... ...	Company
Song—"A Warrior Bold"	... ...	J. S. Porter
Comic Song—"The Old Ark's a-Moverin"	...	Sam Keenan
Ballad—"The Dying Scout"	...	Beaumont Read
Comic Song—"If She Told Me to Go to Jericho"		W. B. Warner
Song—"Sailing"	...	E. Amery
Comic Song—"This Old Hat" (by request)	...	W. H. Bent
Song—"Macgregor's Gathering"	...	E. C. Dunbar

Finale—"THE FRENCH CONDUCTOR."
W. HORACE BENT in his original character, The French Conductor; Mr. H. CARROLL as Madlle. Albain;
S. KEENAN as the Circus Casisto.
Interval of Five Minutes only.
Overture—"Selected" N. La Feuillade and Orchestra
Double Quartette—"Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming"—Messrs. Braham, Read, Porter, Amery, Smythe, Dunbar, Ball, and Carroll.
Portrayal of Negro Life—"THE WASH DAY."
Messrs. Keenan and Moynham.
Mr. W. B. WARNER, the Australian Comique, in his greatest success, "Those Girls of the School."
E. C. DUNBAR, the famous Milanese Minstrel and Italian Piffero, will sing "The Vagabond," &c.
Terminating with the Burlesque Italian Opera, Out-Wagnering Wagner, called "LONE GRIN."

Professor Sheepskin (impresario)	... ...	Sam Keenan
Slippery Bob (stage manager)	... ...	W. Horace Bent
Edgardo (the village tenor)	... ...	L. Braham
The Piratical Baron	... ...	W. A. Ball
The Baron de Bulli	... ...	E. Amery
Razorini (a stage assassin)	... ...	J. S. Porter
Madame Squallini (prima donna)	... ...	H. Carroll

Retainers, Guards, &c., by a host of auxillartes.
Prices.—Reserved Orchestra Seats, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Body of Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Box plan at Paling's Music Warehouse.

A CARD.
Mr. HISCOCKS having secured a long lease of the above popular place of amusement, desires to announce his last week, as the hall must be closed in order to make extensive alterations, and no expense will be spared to render this the best, most elegant and comfortable lounge in Australia. Due notice will be given of its re-opening.

DR. TAYLOR'S LAST SCIENCE GOSSIPS,
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW,
in the MASONIC HALL, York-street.
EARTHQUAKES and VOLCANOES
EARTHQUAKES and VOLCANOES
will be the subject for this evening.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
by general desire (it being Dr. Taylor's last appearance in Sydney), the celebrated Lecture,
THE WORLD BEFORE MAN
THE WORLD BEFORE MAN
THE WORLD BEFORE MAN
will be repeated, instead of the lecture previously advertised.
ILLUMINATED ILLUSTRATIONS
to both Lectures.
Front seats, 2s; back, 1s.
Numbered seats (3s) can be reserved at George Robertson's.
Commence at 8.
R. S. SMYTHE.

MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET.
Lessee ... ... Harry Lynch.
LYNCH FAMILY BELLRINGERS and VOCALISTS,
Organised 1867.
SECOND SEASON commences at conclusion of Dr. Taylor's Lectures on MONDAY, 27th instant.

IMPORTANT MUSICAL EVENT.
Mr. CHARLES HUENERBEIN'S CONCERTS.
NEW MASONIC HALL.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th.
The box plan for the
RETURN VISIT OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST,
HERR
CONCERT-MEISTER KRUSE,
NOW OPEN
at Messrs. A. and C. HUENERBEIN'S, 318, George-street.
JOE BROWN, Business Manager.

HOMEBUSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
SACRED CONCERT,
consisting of
CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM ORATORIOS,
will be given in the Church
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 p.m.,
under the conductorship of Mr. W. Herbert.
Miss Christie Fuller (of Melbourne), Mr. Andrews Fairfax, and Mr. H. J. Pier have kindly consented to help.
During the evening a collection will be made in aid of a new organ.
Messrs. W. H. Paling and Co. have generously given the use of grand piano.

NEW MASONIC HALL.
Notice to the Public.
The Sacred Concert advertised to take place on next Sunday evening, in the above Hall, is unavoidably POSTPONED till SUNDAY, August 2.
I. SMITH.

THE ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL,
GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
Lessee and Director ... ... Mr. Frank Smith.
Unparalleled success of the
ALHAMBRA VARIETY COMPANY.
Pronounced by the press and public the most refined Entertainment given in Sydney. Minstrelsy, Olio, Farce, Every Evening. A staff of gentlemen ushers in attendance.
Popular Prices: Orchestra chairs, 2s; stalls, 1s; balcony, 1s.
CHAS. AUSTIN, Business Manager.

WAXWORKS and GLASS-BLOWERS' EXHIBITION.
Two doors from Royal Arcade.
Just added to our Extensive Collection,
FRANK JOHNS,
Executed in Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, July 14, 1885.

THAUMA.
LAST WEEKS
of the latest
LONDON AND PARISIAN MYSTERY
at the
AUSTRALIAN WAXWORKS,
opposite the Cathedral.
Admission, One Shilling. Children, half-price.
Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL Ground, To-morrow, Saturday, Redfern v. University, Balmain v. Wallaroos. Naval Brigade.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MOORE PARK.
The BALMAIN COLDSTREAM BAND
WILL ATTEND AT THE ZOO
on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
THE GARDENS ARE OPEN DAILY FROM
10 a.m. to SUNDOWN.

BOTANY. BOTANY.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS PAVILION and PLEASURE GARDENS,
SATURDAY, July 25th, 1885.
DANCING and SKATING.
Sir Joseph Banks String Band,
under the direction of Mr. Chas. Austin,
George Hunt, M.C.
Trams and 'buses to the Gates.
Admission, 1s.
FRANK SMITH.

HAWKESBURY RIVER.
EXCURSION EVERY FRIDAY at 2.15 p.m., via Manly, returning by rail, via Windsor, at 9 p.m. on SATURDAY.
Book at TOURIST BUREAU, 51, Market-street; or at Maddock's, 881, George-street. Through Fare, 30s.

FISH RIVER CAVES.
One of the wonders of the world. Parties can start any day, but must book at least a day in advance. The TOURIST BUREAU, 51, Market-street. ALL STRANGERS in town should pay an early Visit to the Bureau, 51, Market-street. Information, references, books, maps, and photographs.

SCHNAPPER FISHING.
S. YOUNG MAT,
from Botany Pier, SUNDAY, 9.30 a.m. Fare, 5s. Passengers leave Sydney by 8.38 tram.

SCHNAPPER FISHING.—S. YOUNG MAT, from Botany Pier, SATURDAY, 25th, at 2.45 p.m. Fare, 5s. Being quite close to good fishing grounds, there is plenty of time for sport.

AGRICULTURAL Ground, To-morrow, Saturday, Redfern v. University, Balmain v. Wallaroos. Naval Brigade.

AGRICULTURAL Ground, To-morrow, Saturday, Redfern v. University, Balmain v. Wallaroos. Naval Brigade.

PETITE MADEMOISELLE.—Waltzes, Quadrilles, Vocal Scores, at
W. H. PALING and CO.'S, Limited,
340, George-street.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the direction of
Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSGROVE.
Lessee, Mr. Samuel Lazar. Treasurer, Geo. T. Goodman.
Stage Manager, Mr. John Wallace.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Overture at 7.45,
when the audience are politely requested to be seated.
WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSGROVE'S
ROYAL COMIC OPERA COMPANY
ROYAL COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
TREMENDOUS RECEPTION
TREMENDOUS RECEPTION
and
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
of
LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE
LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE,
pronounced by the public to be the
MOST MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
MOST MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
and Grandest Spectacle
EVER SEEN IN AUSTRALIA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 24,
and until further notice,
LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE
will be repeated.
Musical Director ... ... Mr. W. H. Harrison
PRICES OF ADMISSION—
DRESS CIRCLE, 5s; STALLS, 3s; FAMILY CIRCLE, 2s.
Tickets for all parts of the house at Eastway's Hotel.
Box plan open at theatre from 11 till 4. NO FREE LIST.
Doors open at 7.15. Carriages at 10.50.

AGRICULTURAL Ground, To-morrow, Saturday, Redfern v. University, Balmain v. Wallaroos. Naval Brigade.

Musical Instruments.

A. AND C. HUENERBEIN,
318, GEORGE-STREET,
SYDNEY.

A. & C.	All interested in the Piano	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	Trade should call at	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	A. & C.	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	HUENERBEIN'S	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	and inspect their	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	magnificent	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	display	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	of	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	JOHN BRINSMEAD	HUENERBEIN
A. & C.	& SONS'	HUENERBEIN

CELEBRATED
IRON FRAMED
ENGLISH
PIANOS.
JOHN BRINSMEAD
& SONS'
PIANOS
at
A. AND C. HUENERBEIN'S,
Sole Agents
for
New South Wales,
318, GEORGE-STREET,
SYDNEY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
LONDON.
NOTICE.
I have WITHDRAWN and CANCELLED the agency for the sale of our Pianos lately held by Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT MANN, trading as BRINSMEAD and CO., in this city, and have APPOINTED
MESSRS. A. and C. HUENERBEIN,
of
318, George-street, Sydney,
to be our
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
I deem it necessary to state that we have never been interested in, nor have we authorised the manufacture or sale of, any pianos which do not bear our name in full.
THOMAS J. BRINSMEAD,
Partner in the Firm of, and Attorney for,
John Brinsmead and Sons, of London.
Sydney, 14th July, 1885.

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS.
A GRAND CHOICE OF PIANOS,
from £35,
At ELVY and CO.'S. At ELVY and CO.'S.
A GRAND CHOICE OF ORGANS,
from 7 guineas,
At ELVY and CO.'S. At ELVY and CO.'S.
A Fair and Liberal Instalment System,
At ELVY and CO.'S. At ELVY and CO.'S.
A GRAND CHOICE OF MUSIC,
At ELVY and CO.'S. At ELVY and CO.'S.
COLLARD'S PIANOS. COLLARD'S PIANOS.
In Variety. In Variety.
At ELVY and CO.'S.
LIPP'S PIANOS, LIPP'S PIANOS,
In Variety, In Variety,
At ELVY and CO.'S.

WILLIAM BRUCE,
197, PITT-STREET, Sydney.
PIANOFORTES. By every maker of repute.
STEINWAY, BLUTHNER, RONISCH, &c.
Cottage Model at 33 guineas, perfect in design and workmanship, and full iron-framed.
The "WEHAGE," approved by Liszt, made to special order.
New Shipments, just arrived.
ORGANS. Sole Agent for the "SMITH," the nearest approach to the Pipe Organ.
Also, cheap ORGANS by PELOUBET, STIRLING, and BELL.
MUSIC. Latest by every mail.
Time payments arranged for any priced instrument.
Liberal discount for cash.
WILLIAM BRUCE (late Crampton and Bruce),
197, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

W. H. PALING and CO., Limited.
PIANO, ORGAN, and MUSIC IMPORTERS.
356, GEORGE-STREET,
Sydney.
THEIR STOCK
comprises
ALL MAKERS OF REPUTE.
ENGLISH
FRENCH
AMERICAN
and
GERMAN.
IRON FRAME PIANOS.
Large stock to choose from.
Very low prices. Liberal terms.
W. H. PALING and CO., Limited,
opposite Bank of New South Wales.

LIPP'S CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
desire to call attention to their
LARGE STOCK
of
R. LIPP and SON'S celebrated PIANOFORTES,
direct from the makers, comprising
TALL GRANDS, LITTLE UPRIGHT GRANDS, SALOON GRANDS, VERY HANDSOME,
and of the
HIGHEST CLASS FINISH,
in
WALNUT and BLACK and GOLD.
WE HAVE NOW THE LARGEST STOCK
IN AUSTRALIA
of
LIPP'S PIANOS
to
SELECT FROM.
WE INVITE INSPECTION,
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Pianoforte Importers,
O'CONNELL and SPRING STREETS.

EXCELLENT WALNUT PIANOFORTE, new, price £30, very low. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, Spring-st.

PIANOFORTES by STEINWAY and CO., of NEW YORK.—BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring and O'Connell streets, invite the public to inspect these world-renowned PIANOS; prices very low.

NEW PIANOFORTE (iron frame), in handsome walnut case, overstrung, sweet clear treble, rich sonorous base; price £40, very cheap.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

THIRTY POUNDS.—GERMAN IRON-FRAMED PIANOS; £10 less than the same Pianos elsewhere.
Call and see them.
PIANOS by all the best German makers.
Lowest prices. Easy terms, or cash.
C. E. CRAMPTON, 60a, York-street, next Lassetter's,
Agent for the famous Iron-framed Romisch Pianos.

PIANO.—Handsome, modern, full compass, panel front, sweet tone, £16; kept tuned 1 year free. 408, Elizabeth-st.

VIOLINS.—Two very fine old instruments, by Klotz, £7, and Guarnerius, £12. Terms. 408, Elizabeth-street.

PIANO.—Wanted, good Second-hand COTTAGE, at a fair price. Address Cash, Herald Office.

SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, made by John Broadwood and Sons, seven octaves, with complete iron framing and patent pin pieces, in rosewood case, for SALE, cheap.
JOHN KEEP and SON,
Clarence-street.

HAPSBURG PIANOS.—Sole importers, Beale and Company, 613, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Hapsburg PIANO, price £30. Apply No. 8, K-terrace, Broughton-street, Glebe.

ELEGANT Walnut PIANO, by Collard; cost 70 guineas, only £30. 52, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

PIANO.—For SALE, upright grand Cottage PIANO, by celebrated German maker; awarded Prize Medals at all the late exhibitions; NICKEL TUNING-PLATE, in handsome walnut wood, double oblique, overstrung on full MASSIVE IRON FRAME, all modern improvements; PERFECTLY NEW, only a few weeks played upon; cost £70; very brilliant and powerful toned; price £48, great bargain, owner must dispose of it; inspection invited. Address 29, Botany-st., Surry Hills, nr. Oxford-st.

Imported direct from the maker, one of the finest instruments in the colony.

WANTED, a second-hand HARP; also, Lessons on same. State terms to H., Box 500.

FURNITURE.—Furnish your Houses comfortably, at The GLOBE, Bent and Castlereagh streets.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees ... ... Messrs. Majeroni and Wilson.
Sub-Lessee ... ... Miss Genevieve Ward.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS
of the
WARD-VERNON SEASON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 24,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the celebrated English Actor,
Mr. W. H. VERNON.
CHARLES READE'S charming comedy,
NANCE OLDFIELD,
NATHAN OLDWORTHY... ... Mr. W. H. VERNON.
NANCE OLDFIELD ... Miss GENEVIEVE WARD.
Miss GENEVIEVE WARD
will recite Aytoun's Famous Poem,
THE WIDOW OF GLENCOE.
To conclude with the Comedy Drama,
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan ... ... Mr. W. H. VERNON.
SATURDAY, July 25th,
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
will be revived, the sparkling historical comedy,
THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE
THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE
THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE
THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE.
DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH ... Miss GENEVIEVE WARD
Viscount Bolingbroke... ... ... Mr. W. H. VERNON.
Correct and magnificent costumes of the period by Worth, Paris, and August and Co. Wigs by C. Fox, London. Accurate palace scene and accessories.
Handsome Furnishings by DAVID JONES and CO.
Admission—Boxes, £2 2s; dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; parquette, 2s. Stall and Pit Tickets at Roberts', tobacconist, next theatre.
Box plan at Huenerbein's Music Warehouse, George-street.
Doors open at 7.15; overture, 8 o'clock; carriages at 10.20.
Agent, LIDDY. Business Manager, Signor AGRATI.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Lesseeship and Management of Messrs.
MAJERONI and WILSON.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st,
GRAND
COMEDY SEASON
COMEDY SEASON
NEW FACES
NEW FACES
NEW ATTRACTIONS
Look out for Saturday's Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL Ground, To-morrow, Saturday, Redfern v. University, Balmain v. Wallaroos. Naval Brigade.

A SALE of WORK will be held in the Town Hall, Sydney, on MONDAY, 3rd August, for the purpose of raising funds for a Girls' Friendly Society Guild-house in Sydney.

DANCING.—Mr. A. READ'S Class and Assembly THIS EVENING, 367, Pitt-street.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR required. See professional column, Saturday.—Advt. beginning "A gentleman."

THE STAGE.—Experienced Actor and Manager will instruct pupils for dramatic profession. Proteus, G. P. O.

The Soudan Expedition.

DINNER TO NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT,
at the
EXHIBITION BUILDING,
on
TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1885,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
Under the PATRONAGE
and in the PRESENCE of
His Excellency LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, G.C.B.,
His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
His Honor SIR JAMES MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice,
Admiral TRYON, and the CAPTAINS of H.M. SHIPS in Harbour,
THE MINISTRY,
Hon. SIR JOHN HAY, K.C.M.G.,
Hon. EDMUND BARTON, Speaker, L. A.,
The MAYOR OF SYDNEY,
and Many LEADING CITIZENS.
GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS, 20s; Ladies', for gallery, 5s, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS.
EARLY APPLICATION FOR GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS IS NECESSARY, AS THE GROUND SPACE IS LIMITED.
FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED, AND POLITELY INVITED.
THE BAND OF THE 1st REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (under Bandmaster J. DOUGLAS, Esq.) will, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel RAYMOND and OFFICERS, render their valuable services.
GEO. WALLACE, } Hon.
JAS. HUNT, } Secretaries.
Committee Rooms, Oxford Hotel, King-street.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Tickets may be procured from The HON. TREASURERS,
HON. SECRETARIES,
Messrs. T. R. YEO, TURNER and HENDERSON, C. and A. HUENERBEIN, H. A. WATSON, E. CANTOR, PALING and CO., H. F. DELARUE, W. EZOLD, EASTWAY BROTHERS, ELVY and CO., J. J. MOORE and CO., COMPAGNONI CATERING CO., C. T. SANDON, G. H. SMITH and SON, and all
MEMBERS of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MEMBERS of the CONTINGENT are REQUESTED to APPEAR IN UNIFORM when practicable.

Government Notices.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 21st July, 1885.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
LIVERPOOL RACES,
SATURDAY, 25th JULY, 1885.
A Special Passenger Train will leave Sydney for Liverpool at 11.20 a.m., returning from Liverpool at 4.45 p.m.
Fares by the special train, first-class, 4s.
Ditto, ditto, second-class, 2s.
Passengers from suburban stations should join and leave the special train at Granville. Passengers returning to Western and Richmond lines stations can catch the 5.4 p.m. train from Sydney at Granville.
Excursion tickets to Liverpool will also be issued at Sydney, Picton, Penrith, Richmond, and intermediate stations on the above day, available for return on day of issue only.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
CITIZENS' DINNER TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT.
Members of the New South Wales Contingent wishing to attend the above will be passed free by rail on production of the discharge issued in connection with the disbandment of the Corps, or other sufficient proof of their identity.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch,
Sydney, 23rd July, 1885.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
PARCELS TRAFFIC BETWEEN SYDNEY AND THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.
The public are reminded that parcels can be booked at the Central Office, George-street, Sydney, to any station on the Great Northern Line, daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., but on Saturdays parcels will not be received after 3 p.m.
CHARLES A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch,
Sydney, May, 30, 1885.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 11 a.m on the date mentioned hereunder, for the public works, &c., specified in the following schedule:—

Nature of Work or Supplies.	Date for Receipt of Tenders.
Erection of Residence for Porter in Charge at Trangie, Great Western Railway	Tuesday, 28th July.
The Erection of Barb Wire Fencing, Great Southern Railway	Tuesday, 28th July.
The Supply of Uniform Clothing, Government Railways	Tuesday, 28th July.
The Erection of Station Buildings, &c., at Como, Sutherland, and Bottle Forest	Tuesday, 11th August.
The Construction of the Works comprised in the Third Section of the Goulburn-Cooma Railway, from Michelago to Cooma.	Tuesday, 18th August.

Note.—For further particulars, see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Post-office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st July, 1885.
PROVISION CONTRACT FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE, 1885-6.
GROCERIES, FORAGE, FUEL, &c.
Attention is invited to the Notice in the Government Gazette of this date, calling TENDERS for Provision Supplies to the undermentioned Institution, during the period from 1st August, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, namely,
THE COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY
(Sections 1, 2, 3, 4).
Tenders close at noon on FRIDAY, the 24th instant.
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Department of Mines, Sydney,
7th July, 1885.
APPLICATION received in the Department of Mines, for permission to mine under roads, &c., &c., under the Mining Act, 1874, section 28.
JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.
Date of application, June 29, 1885; date of receipt of application, June 29, 1885; name of applicant, J. Coghlan; description of land applied for, situated between George's River and the south boundary of the population reserve of Sydney, and from Woronora River to the west boundary of the population reserve aforesaid; extent, 3000a; purposes for which land is to be used, to mine for coal, &c.

Department of Mines, Sydney,
7th July, 1885.
NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Gold-mining Lease has been declared void, the Lessee having failed to execute and take delivery thereof when called upon to do so.
JAMES NORTON.
PERL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.
Nundle, No. 88; J. Smith; portion No., 61 19; locality, county of Parry, parish of Dungowan; area, 4a. 2p. 32p.

General Post Office, Sydney,
22nd July, 1885.
ATTENTION is directed to Gazette notices inviting Tenders for—
1. 900 Wooden Telegraph Poles.
2. Site for Post and Telegraph Office, Tinonee.
Endorsed Tenders will be received up to the 19th proximo, and must be addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.
Tenders will also be received up to the 23rd September next for the conveyance of mails between Wilcannia and Hungerford.
JAMES NORTON.

Public Notices.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Next of Kin of WILLIAM TELFORD, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Packer, deceased, intestate.
GREETING—
WHEREAS it hath been represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales that the said WILLIAM TELFORD departed this life on or about the thirtieth day of May, one thousandeighth hundred and eight-five, having at the time of his death personal property in the said colony of New South Wales, intestate: We do, therefore, hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the courthouse, King-street, Sydney, on or before the twelfth day of August next, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to BRIDGET QUAYLE, of Sydney aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness—The Honorable Sir JAMES MARTIN, Knight, the Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this twenty-second day of July, A.D. 1885.
For the Prothonotary—
T. W. GARRETT (L.S.),
Ecclesiastical Clerk.
SLATTERY and HEYDON, Proctors for the said Bridget Quayle, 129, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, during the next ensuing session thereof, for and on behalf of CHARLES ROKEBY SCOTT MADDOCK, of St. Leonards, Tasmania, Gentleman, and CELIA MADDOCK, his wife, of the same place, and SYDNEY ALFRED WENT, of Sydney, New South Wales, Solicitor (the two latter being the Trustees of the will of WILLIAM GOSLING MOORE, deceased), for leave to bring in a Private Bill to authorise the said trustees to sell the lands mentioned and described in the Second Schedule to the "Moore Estate Act of 1879," and all other lands belonging to the estate of the said William Gosling Moore, deceased, and to invest the proceeds in real securities in the county of Cumberland, New South Wales, and otherwise to extend the powers of the said trustees, and to amend the "Moore Estate Act of 1879."
Dated this ninth day of July, A.D. 1885.
JAMES WM. JOHNSON,
Solicitor for the Bill.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, during the first session thereof to be holden after the date of this notice, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable ALFRED GEORGE STANGER and ARTHUR BUDDEN to erect and construct Gas Works within the municipal district and suburbs of Hay, also from time to time to break up streets, roads, and ways within the said district and suburbs, and from time to time to do all acts and exercise all powers which may be necessary for the purpose of erecting such Gas Works, laying and maintaining mains, pipes, and other works necessary for the making and supplying of gas to the said districts and suburbs and the residents thereof, also to prevent the fraudulent use of gas, obstruction to the workmen, or damages to any of the said gas works, apparatus, mains, pipes, or property, and to confer other the powers and privileges contained in the said Bill, and for other the purposes in the said Bill mentioned.
Dated this twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.
W. H. PIGOTT,
Solicitor for the Bill,
FitzEvan-chambers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the matter of the Estate of JAMES NAISH OLDHAM, deceased, Brooke v. Bucknall, 1885, O. No. 53, the persons claiming to be next of kin according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates estates of James Naish Oldham, late of Bridlington Quay, in the county of York, gentleman, who died on or about the month of April, 1881, or to the legal personal representative of such of the said next of kin as are now dead, and the persons claiming to be the heir-at-law of the said James Naish Oldham, living at the time of his death, are by their solicitors, on or before the 26th day of November, 1885, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty, in the Royal Courts of Justice, London, England: or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Friday, the 11th day of December, 1885, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 4th day of June, 1885.
ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.
JOHNSON and WHITEHALLS, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, Agents for BURTON and EKINS, Nottingham, Solicitors for the plaintiffs.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will and Codicil of BENJAMIN JAMES, late of Brisbane-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Builder, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased, who departed this life on or about the 12th day of July instant, may be granted to JAMES GREEN, JOHN JAMES, and BENJAMIN JAMES the younger, the Executors in the said Will named.
Dated this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1885.
HOLDSWORTH and EVANS,
Proctors for the said Executors,
75, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney,
23rd July, 1885.
PERMANENT LEVELS.
NOTICE is hereby given that plans and sections, showing the proposed PERMANENT LEVELS of the public ways hereunder mentioned, are now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor for public inspection, and will so remain for ONE MONTH from the above date, in order that any objections thereto by persons interested may be lodged with the undersigned for the consideration of the Council, before final adoption of such plans, viz.:
CROWN-STREET, between Woollomooloo-street and Sir John Young's-terrace—Alteration in Level.
THOMAS-STREET, from Harris-street to Quay-street—Amended Levels.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
In consequence of the death of Sir George Wigram Allen, Fellow of the Senate and benefactor of the University, the usual classes will not be held TO-DAY, Friday, the 24th instant.
H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.
CAPTAIN WALKER'S TESTIMONIAL.
The Friends of Captain DAVID WALKER are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Hon. Treasurers,
Messrs. JOHN BENNETT
JOHN TAIT
F. S. MACDERMOTT,
or any of the following gentlemen:—

Hon. G. R. Dibbs	John Wilson
Wm. Neill	Edw. Lee
John Want	Barron, Moxham, and Co.
G. D. Munro	F. A. Franklin, C.E.
D. Melhado	J. H. Davies.

THE NUNS of the GOOD SAMARITAN CONVENT, Manly, offer their cordial thanks to Mr. HILDER, of Manly, for his handsome DONATION (£50) Fifty Pounds, to their Industrial School. Signed) Mother ELIZABETH.
NOTICE.—Any persons having any CLAIM against Mr. ANDREW OLSEN, deceased, late proprietor of the Clarence and Richmond Hotel, Kent-street, must render accounts on or before July the 28th, or they will not be recognised.
JANNETT OLSEN.
Sydney, July 23rd, 1885.
THE EXECUTORS in the Estate of the late Dr. GEORGE RENWICK have authorised S. J. PHILLIPS to Collect all Debts due to the Estate.
Sydney, 21st July, 1885.
MR. LEWIS SAMPSON.
is
NO LONGER
our
REPRESENTATIVE,
and
is not authorised
to sell
ESDAILE'S
or
any other brand
of
PIANOS
on
Our Account.
BRINSMEAD and CO.
ALL persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of JOHN WHYTE, late of Summer Hill, Butcher, deceased, are requested to send same without delay, under cover, to ADAM MACKINLAY, Solicitor, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
I, T. W. M'INNES, of Grose-street, Camperdown, do hereby Apologise to H. May for abusive language used at his hotel on the 18th instant.
NOTICE.—My Friends and Customers will kindly take notice that no person is entitled to receive any of the DEBTS of the LABOUR BAZAAR, carried on under the name of ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., without my express WRITTEN authority.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1885.
TIMOTHY MAHER.
THE Gentleman who Purchased a Black Oilskin Suit on the night 22nd July, of Mr. Don, 93, Clarence-street, paid with a £5-note, oblige by calling.
NOTICE.
Any Person HARBOURING any Member of my Family without my consent after this date will be prosecuted.
(Signed) P. HAYES.
Wollongong.
July 22.
IF the Person who left a BOX with Jas. Kenny, of Cascade-street, Paddington, in lieu of rent, does not call for same, it will be sold in seven days.
WILL the Man that took the TIP-DRAY from my place on last Saturday, send his name and address, to save further trouble. JOHN SULLIVAN, Pack-Horse Hotel, Campbell-street.
MESSRS. FERRARI and CO. are removing from 382, George-street, to 373, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.
THE first Cooking Contest ever held in the colonies was won by the Allington Cooking Stove. 414, Crown-st. S. H.
THE public are cautioned against giving Money or Goods to anyone, in my name, without my written authority, or the written authority of my wife. Cheques in my name have been forged; and the public are also cautioned against cashing such cheques.
MICHAEL FLEMMING,
86, Botany-street.
NOTICE.
WHEREAS my Son, ALBERT GEORGE NICHOLLS, who is under the age of 14 years, has LEFT his HOME without my authority, I hereby caution any and all persons not to harbour my said son; and any person or persons so harbouring him after this notice will be proceeded against as the law in such cases provides for.
WILLIAM NICHOLLS, Jun.,
Trooman's Beach, Wilberforce.
Windsor, 21st July, 1885.

C. BIRKS AND CO.,
Bank-buildings, Peckham, London, S

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English mail per P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta was delivered in Sydney yesterday. Our London and foreign correspondence to June 12 has come to hand, and also files of English papers to the same date.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Like a thunderbolt falling out of a clear sky was the announcement in Tuesday's papers that, in the small hours of that morning, the Gladstone Government had been defeated by a majority of 12 upon Mr. Childers' amended Budget proposals. On Monday night the Budget Bill came up for second reading. Since the Budget was first brought forward, Mr. Childers, in deference to the popular outcry, had consented to reduce the proposed tax upon spirits from 2s. to 1s., but the beer tax and the death duties he refused to alter. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved as an amendment that the House declined to sanction the proposed increase on beer and spirits in the absence of any additional taxation on wine, and suggested that the sum sought to be raised by increasing the death duties should be obtained by giving effect to resolutions which the House had previously passed upon the subject of local taxation. The right hon. gentleman also made it clear from his speech that, in the opinion of the Opposition, the Government ought to have taxed tea rather than beer. A dull debate took place upon the subject, and there was a general air of listlessness and want of interest about the House which conveyed no indications of the coming disaster. Sir Charles Dilke, on behalf of the Government, showed that an additional tax on wine would be unfair, because wine was the beverage of the richer classes, who had been called upon to pay their quota of the increased taxation in the shape of extra income tax; and that tea was already taxed to the extent of 50 per cent., while it was only proposed to lay an additional 3 per cent. duty on beer. Mr. Gladstone twitted the Opposition on being far more concerned on account of landed property, which was threatened by the death duties, than on account of either the beer or spirit interest. About half-past 1 in the morning the division commenced, and still no one suspected anything unusual. But, as members passed out of the division lobby back into the House, it began to be rumoured that the Government supporters were not coming up in good force. Then it suddenly dawned upon the Opposition mind that they might possibly even obtain a victory, and the excitement immediately became intense. To quote the spirited words of one who was a witness of the scene:—"At once a state of unusual and fierce excitement supervened. Lord Randolph Churchill was particularly vehement. It was seen that the stream from the Government lobby was getting thinner and thinner, while that from the Opposition was still flowing in full tide; and each successive Tory, as he got into the House, was almost torn in pieces as he was asked what was his number. There were hoarse whispers and eager demands, and a slight tremulous cheer. But it was too soon as yet to give way to a joy that might be premature. At last certainty began to come in thickening signs. Lord Kensington walked to the table from the Government lobby, and stated the numbers to the clerk. This was almost decisive as it showed the exhaustion of the numbers of the Government, and here were the Conservatives still coming in. The number of the Government was now known to be 252, and the great question was whether the Conservatives had beaten this. It was soon known that 252 had been beaten, and then the flood gates were opened." A scene of the wildest excitement took place. Lord Randolph Churchill sprang up on to his seat and waved his hat round his head, while the Irish members saluted the fallen Government with cries of "Buckshot," "Coercion," "Spencer," and other like expressions.

The defeat of the Government was directly due to the absence from the division of some 60 of the ordinary supporters of the Ministry, and at first loud indignation was expressed by the Liberal party at their defection. But as soon as the matter came to be inquired into it was found that less than 20 of these were absent on account of ill-health or opposition to the Government Budget proposals, and that the remainder stayed away simply because the Government Whips had neglected to sufficiently impress upon them the importance of being present.

The blame for the defeat, therefore, lies *prima facie* on the shoulders of Lord Richard Grosvenor and Lord Kensington, and it is by no means the first time that these two incompetent Whips have caused serious inconvenience to their Government. Lord Richard Grosvenor has not improved matters by his somewhat lame explanation and publication in to-day's papers of the Whip which he sent round to members of his party. This document fully substantiates the statements put forward in their own excuse by the absentee members, namely, that the Whip sent round to them did not convey the impression that unusual importance attached to the division. Lord Richard simply sent round an ordinary four-lined Whip. On special occasions a five and even six-lined Whip is resorted to; a four-lined Whip is an everyday communication, of which no special notice is taken.

So far, therefore, it would seem difficult to exonerate the Liberal Whips from having caused a defeat of the Government through their own negligence. But there is another explanation of the Ministerial mishap which finds increasing acceptance. It is known that the dissensions in the Cabinet upon the Irish Coercion Bill were by no means healed, and a belief is very current that had the Government not been defeated upon the Budget, the Cabinet would have gone to pieces this week. You are aware of the attitude taken up by Messrs. Dilke, Chamberlain, and Shaw Lefevre upon the Irish Coercion question, and Mr. Gladstone is believed to be in hearty sympathy with them. It is Earl Spencer who is insisting upon the necessity of renewed coercive legislation for Ireland. So strong were the divergencies of opinion upon this subject that it was thought to be impossible for the Government to hold together many days longer, and hence they are believed to have taken advantage of Monday night's debate to give themselves a happy despatch. There are two circumstances which tend to confirm this view. In the first place, it was quite within the power of the Government, when they saw how badly their own following had mustered, to have adjourned the debate. Secondly, Sir Charles Dilke took the unnecessary step of announcing that the Government were determined to treat the acceptance of their Budget proposals as a matter of life and death, and Mr. Gladstone confirmed this statement. There was no need for such a course to have been taken. It is a common occurrence in Parliamentary procedure for a Budget to be materially amended to suit the views of the Opposition, and previous Governments have made no difficulty about remaining in office after they had suffered defeat on the details of their Budget proposals. The fact of the Government being so ready to "throw up the sponge" upon the issue of a mere snap-vote division certainly seems to point to a willingness on their part to get quit of the cares of office.

The Queen sent for Lord Salisbury last night, and to-night Mr. Gladstone stated that her Majesty had accepted his resignation, so that we may regard a Salisbury Administration as almost certain. The wiser heads amongst the Conservative party are, however, averse to taking office under existing circumstances. It would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the party if they could refrain from the temptations of power for a time. Should Lord Salisbury refuse to form a Ministry, and Mr. Gladstone's Government be forced to remain in office, it is regarded as inevitable that a break-up of his Cabinet from internal dissensions would speedily ensue; and the Gladstone Government would then go before the country at the time of the general election not only defeated, but discredited. It is generally assumed, however, that the rank and file of the Conservative party will not allow their leaders to exercise this wise self-restraint, and hence the belief is general that ere this letter reaches you the Conservative party will be once more in the enjoyment of the spoils of office. Of course, they will have to exist on sufferance till the general election, because the majority of the House of Commons is still Liberal. An arrangement, therefore, will have to be come to with their predecessors as to the progress of legislation. Of course, the Redistribution Bill is safe enough; both parties are pledged to that. The Conservatives will say no more about the Coercion Bill, but leave that measure to be dealt with by the new Parliament. They will impose no fresh taxation except the increased income tax, but leave the deficit over until next year; on the whole the Conservative Administration will be a Government by compromise, and they will endeavour to make things run as smoothly as possible during the remainder of the life-time of the present Parliament.

With regard to feeling abroad, with the exception of Russia, it is nearly unanimous in its expressions of pleasure at the downfall of the Gladstone Cabinet. Even in France the probable return of the Conservatives to office is hailed as a sign that the state of harassing uncertainty which has prevailed in regard to Egypt will be definitely settled one way or another. Germany, Austria, and Turkey, of course, have no great love for the Gladstone Government, and would not be sorry to see it replaced by a Conservative Ministry.

The present season has not been as remarkable for its art sales as was the last. The most noteworthy we have yet had is the Beckett Denison sale. The late Mr. Christopher Beckett Denison made very extensive purchases at the Hamilton sale last year—extensive and expensive as most of his friends thought—and these are now being put up for sale at Christie and Manson's. A good deal of curiosity existed as to how the sale would go off, because the general impression was that the eccentric millionaire had made some very rash investments. The sale commenced on Saturday, and the first day's proceedings were very satisfactory. But on the following days of sale a great falling off was visible, and many articles were sold for much less than they cost. Up to Thursday night the total amount realised was a little over £20,000. The sale is to last 21 days.

A committee of the Ladies' Branch of the Primrose League has been formed under the high-sounding title of the Grand Council of the Dames of the League. Upwards of 200 titled ladies, from duchesses downwards, are members of it, besides a host of aristocratic, though untitled, "dames."

As an instance of the pressure put upon members of Parliament by their constituents in consequence of the Budget proposals of Mr. Childers, it may be mentioned that Dr. Cameron, member for Glasgow, an ardent teetotaller and ex-officer of the order of Good Templars, was forced on Monday night to present a petition to the House of Commons in favour of cheap whisky. It was signed by 72,000 of his constituents.

London is threatened with a plethora of palaces. The Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, and the Inventories, together with the innumerable lesser places of attraction, would surely be thought to provide amusement enough for a busy metropolis which, on the whole, has little time to spare for gaieties. But an addition has just been made to these by the transference to Battersea Park, London, of the Dublin Exhibition Crystal Palace, and its opening under the name of the Albert Palace. The opening ceremony was performed on Saturday by the Lord Mayor of London in the presence of a company which would have been larger but for the steady downpour of rain. The directors of the new People's Palace say that their object is to give the cheapest and best shillingsworth on record; but they will be hard put to it to beat the Inventories in this respect.

The anniversary meeting and dinner of the Royal Geographical Society was held this week, at which the Marquis of Lorne was elected to succeed the retiring president, Lord Aberdare. Amongst the guests present at the gastronomic ceremony were Sir Peter Lumsden and Mr. H. M. Stanley. The latter, in the course of his speech, said he had promised Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry to build them a theatre on the Congo if they would come and visit him there.

Unusual interest attaches to every public ceremony in which Prince Albert Victor of Wales occupies the leading part, from the fact that, whatever the occasion may be, it is always without precedent. Never before has the Heir Apparent to the Throne had a son who has attained his majority. Hence Middle Templars are congratulating themselves on the fact that never before Wednesday of this week has a member of the Royal Family who is second in lineal descent from the reigning Sovereign been called to the bar, or admitted as a member of their society. This ceremony was conducted with a good deal of elaborateness. Amongst those present were Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill, both of whom were loudly cheered on their entrance to and exit from the hall.

You have been already informed of the Queen's Birthday honours, and I need not therefore refer to this subject at length, beyond offering an explanation as to the omission of Colonel Richardson's name. It is understood that this gentleman will get, as I have previously intimated, a C.B.; but as the Soudan honours have not yet been announced, the official communication has not yet been made public. Mr. Dalley, I hear, was offered a knighthood, but, according to common report in this city, he declined the same, and for a very honourable reason. He feared his acceptance of such a distinction would have implied that his conduct in regard to the despatch of the Suakim Contingent had been dictated by motives of personal ambition, and he did not care to afford apparent justification for such a misconstruction.

It is a curious feature in connection with the last four large colonial loans—of Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia—that the colonies which succeeded in getting the best prices on the English market were New Zealand and South Australia, both of which are weaker than Queensland or Victoria in respect of the value of their securities. The nett price received for New Zealand was £99 4s. 8d.; for South Australia, £99 0s. 3d.; for Victoria, £98 18s. 9d.; and for Queensland, £97 5s. 4d. The matter is the more notable when we recollect that the Victorian loan was simply for the redemption of debentures, while the others were distinct additions to their debt.

The Enabling Bill seems now to be hung up in consequence of the Ministerial crisis. It is just possible, if Lord Carnarvon comes to the Colonial Office, should the Conservatives enter upon power, that the measure may be pressed forward. A few days ago Sir F. D. Bell communicated to Lord Derby a despatch which he had received from his Government respecting the suggested compromise which has emanated from the Queensland Government. Lord Derby seems disposed to favour the Queensland scheme.

The English designs for the Hawkesbury railway bridge have been referred to a committee of three of the leading engineers in this country. Their names have already been sent you by wire. These gentlemen met this week for a preliminary consultation; for the work of looking over all the plans and specifications, and ascertaining a substantial basis for tender, will require some arrangement before it is actually entered upon. Several months will elapse before the decision of these gentlemen can be arrived at.

An important official correspondence has been published during the past week respecting the creation of a colonial navy. Lord Derby has pointed out the difficulties.

The Rev. A. R. Bartlett, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, who has been for four and a half years a curate at West Hackney, has been appointed minor canon of Sydney Cathedral. He is an excellent preacher, and during his curacy in Hackney he has initiated several choral societies, mission-rooms, &c., and generally imparted a good deal of life to other parochial agencies. In fact, he is one of the most popular and energetic curates in the London diocese.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, JUNE 12.

It is so long since I have said anything on the subject of the Napoleonic cause in France that I propose to-day to take advantage of the lull in general politics to place your readers *au courant* with the movements of the Bonaparte family, who are still a force to be reckoned with by those who attempt to govern France. Circumstances, moreover, which have occurred within the last few days to bring the Bonapartists prominently into notice, render it almost necessary for me to take up this topic, for in doing so I am only following the lead of public thought. Since the death of the Prince Imperial—or as the Republican papers here insist upon calling him, Prince Louis Napoleon—the Napoleonic cause has been greatly weakened by internal divisions. The right of succession to the Napoleonic throne—supposing it be admitted that rights can grow out of usurpation—fell to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, a Prince who during the Second Empire was not only held in ill-repute at the Tuileries for his atheism and disposition to coquet with Republicans, but was very little esteemed by the public. He was even then generally spoken of under the contemptuous nickname of "Plon-Plon." The Empress Eugenie's dislike for him was well known, and he had no reason to love her, for she made him writhe once under a sarcasm which has become historical. But time, which mellows all things, and misfortune, which humbles, have caused the Empress Eugenie to hold out the sisterly hand to Prince Jerome, and him to grasp it affectionately. The reconciliation occurred at the time of Prince Jerome's imprisonment at the Conciergerie for placarding the walls of Paris with what the Republican Government regarded as a seditious manifesto. Nevertheless it was impossible for the Empress Eugenie, with her ultra-Catholicism, to identify herself with the cause of the free-thinking Jerome. It was equally impossible for the general body of Bonapartist Catholics in France to do so. Hence the profound discouragement of the Bonapartists on the death of the Prince Imperial. The hopes of the majority who, in face of this discomfiture, remained true to the Napoleonic idea, and did not go over either to the Republican or Royalist camps, were then turned upon Prince Victor, Prince Jerome's eldest son, whom the Prince Imperial had designated in his will as heir to his rights of sovereignty. Prince Victor was then a schoolboy, but he soon found himself the pivot on which turned private ambitions and political machinations. Everything that could be done to inflame the youth's ambition and gratify his vanity was done by M. Paul de Cassagnac and others, who became known as the party of Prince Jerome. For a while the young Prince held fast to his filial duties, and seized every occasion of repudiating reports which ascribed to him an independent policy necessarily antagonistic to his father. But in the end the tempters triumphed. Soon after reaching his majority he issued a manifesto on his own account, and broke away from the parental leading strings. It was the old story of Absalom and David without the climax. Prince Victor set up business as a Pretender in Paris. The prospect there was very captivating to an ambitious youth, but unfortunately for Prince Victor he needed the money, without which a Pretender to any throne quickly becomes a laughing-stock. His father, who is by no means a rich man, immediately stopped supplies. So did the Empress Eugenie, who had given her nephew a handsome allowance, but who now thoroughly disapproved of his conduct in letting himself be put forward as a rival of his father. His mother, the pious Princess Clotilde of Savoy, the antithesis of her husband, also showed her deep displeasure at her son's behaviour. Prince Victor, however, found friends and financial supporters in Paris. He was kept plentifully supplied with money by men who speculated on his prospects, and he lived in greater style than his father. The gossips of the press chattered daily about his crowded receptions and brilliant dinners. I may state that it is very easy to fill up a drawing-room in Paris with "distinguished persons," and garnish a dinner table with showy guests. But in spite of all the trumpeting in the *Pays* and other prints, Prince Victor's political prospects made no progress. Those who held the purse strings became disenchanted. The horrid doubt that they would never see their money back drove its claws deeper and deeper into their minds. Their decreasing enthusiasm warned Prince Victor that it was time to cut down his expenses, and also to cast about for some other source of revenue. A few days since he left for England, in order to be present at the service held at Chislehurst on the anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial. He counted upon meeting the Empress there, and impressing her with his piety and his affection for her son. The Empress has always made a point of being present at these anniversaries, but for reasons not altogether unintelligible she performed her religious duties in the chapel of Chislehurst 24 hours sooner this year than heretofore, and returned to Farnborough without waiting to see Prince Victor, so the young man returned to France disconsolate, and what makes matters worse for him is, that the Empress has invited his brother Louis to visit her. It is, therefore, clear that Prince Victor has received a snubbing all round from his own family. But, perhaps, misfortune may call forth new friends, as is very often the case. At any rate, a vigorous effort is being made in his behalf to make him the popular champion of the Bonapartist cause. His committee have just issued a manifesto in view of the approaching general election. In this, we are informed that the Bonapartists are "on foot, alive, armed for the battle, and always equal to their mission."

As for Prince Jerome, he may almost be said to have retired from political life. For some months past he has been suffering severely from diabetes, and it is impossible for him to cherish any longer illusions as to his chances of wearing the Imperial purple. Although he generally lives very simply, in strict conformity with his slender means, he occasionally gives dinner parties, at which notable persons, such as M. de Lesseps, M. Renan, Prince Murat, and the painter Gerome are present. He takes great pleasure from the society of people of cultivated tastes and of literary or artistic pursuits

A topic which has cast that of the Bonaparte family entirely into the shade is that of a man named Pel, who for a year has been awaiting his trial on the charge of murdering his first wife, and also a woman named Elise Bocemer. The case is surrounded with such extraordinary circumstances that it will certainly rank among *causes celebres*. By all Englishmen the imprisonment of this man for a whole year, without trial, must be regarded as an act of flagrant injustice. Nevertheless, if the English judicial system were in force in this country, it is highly probable that one of the most dangerous criminals who have ever preyed upon the city would now be at large instead of being in safe custody. Only time and a vast amount of patient investigation could have made justice a match for the cunning of this man. The story of his career, or rather so much as we know of it, would be considered too improbable for fiction. Pel was born in Savoy, and his parents having separated, he accompanied his mother to Paris about 14 years ago, and she set him up in business as a watchmaker. His ruling passion, however, was in the direction of chemical experiments, and he showed a vast amount of inventive genius. Toxicology was his chief delight. It was his boast that he had studied poisons to such purpose that he could kill a person in such a manner as to render detection impossible. Thirteen years ago his mother was seized with vomiting and colic, and died. It is now supposed that she was his first victim, but Pel is not charged with her murder. There is evidence to the effect that he showed no regret at his mother's death, but hurried on the funeral with indecent haste. In 1879 he was living in an isolated cottage and passing himself off as a doctor. He took an old woman into his service, and it is supposed that he experimented upon her, for she was seized with colic, and was taken to a hospital apparently in a dying state. She, however, recovered. He next took into his service a young woman named Eugenie Meyer, who had been an actress. She complained of colic, but soon afterwards disappeared, and no trace of her has yet been discovered. Theatrical costumes which belonged to her were, however, found in Pel's possession after her disappearance. During this girl's illness he would allow no one to enter the house. In 1880 he married a Mdlle Buffereau, who possessed 4000 francs. She, too, suffered from colic and vomiting, and died shortly after her marriage. The doctor who was called in was much puzzled. At first he thought the woman had been eating poisonous mushrooms, but when she assured him that she had eaten no mushrooms, he came to the conclusion that her complaint was gastric derangement. Her remains have recently been exhumed, and traces of arsenic have been found in them. Pel's explanation of this discovery is that his first wife was in the habit of taking Fowler's solution of arsenic. The next year Pel married again, and his fresh mother-in-law lived for a while under his roof, but, when she had allowed herself to be induced by him to make a will in his favour, she began to suffer badly from colic. Being a sagacious woman, she considered the symptoms sufficiently suspicious to necessitate a change of air. She accordingly left her son-in-law, and her health improved immediately afterwards. Pel now took into his service Elise Boehmer, of whom his wife (luckily for her) soon became extremely jealous. The wife surrendered the ground to the mistress, and the latter was seized with colic, and disappeared. It was the gossip of the neighbours respecting the mysterious disappearance of this woman, of whom no tidings have yet been heard, which led to the arrest of Pel. It should be stated that soon after the disappearance of Elise Boehmer, the neighbour were greatly annoyed and perplexed by a smell of burnt meat (so they described it), which continued for 24 hours. When the police entered the house they discovered some of the clothing of the lost woman, and in the ashes underneath a small stove considerable traces of animal grease. A hatchet was also found with blood stains upon it, and poison enough to kill the population of an entire village. A few weeks since an unclaimed corpse was burnt at the morgue in a stove identical to the one found in Pel's house, to ascertain if a body could be got rid of in such a way in 24 hours. The experiment was considered quite satisfactory from the police point of view. These are the leading facts of the case. It is almost impossible to believe that in the face of such evidence Pel will be acquitted, but it is not improbable that his crimes will be attributed to homicidal mania.

M. de Freycinet announced in the Chamber of Deputies this week that peace had been signed between France and China. The news was very coldly received. There is an utter absence of public enthusiasm on this head. The French people are glad that a war which they disliked from the beginning is concluded; but, as they cannot extract much glory out of the circumstances which immediately preceded the cessation of hostilities, they prefer to be silent on the subject. Bye-the-by, Colonel Herbinger, who was sent over her, to explain his conduct in regard to the retreat from Langson, has, at his own request, been sent back to Tonquin, to be tried by court-martial there.

From the London papers to June 12 we extract the following:—

THE MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The different sides streamed quietly and a little wearily into the lobby, the Parnellites, as usual, joining the Conservative Opposition. Nor in the Conservative division lobby was there any excitement while the division was proceeding. There was no expectation anywhere of a Government defeat. It was only as the division was approaching its end that some suspicion of the truth began to dawn upon the Tories. At once a state of unusual and fierce excitement supervened. Lord Randolph Churchill was particularly vehement. It was seen that the stream from the Government lobby was getting thinner and thinner, while that from the Opposition was still flowing in full tide; and each successive Tory, as he got into the House, was almost torn to pieces as he was asked what was his number. There were hoarse whispers, and eager demands, and a slight and tremulous cheer. But it was too soon as yet to give way to a joy that might be premature. At last certainty began to come in thickening signs. Lord Kensington walked to the table from the Government lobby, and stated the number to the clerk. This was almost decisive, as it showed the exhaustion of the numbers of the Government; and here were the Conservatives still coming in. The number of the Government was now known to be 252, and the great question was whether the Conservatives had beaten this. It was soon known that 252 had been beaten, and then the floodgates were opened. Lord Randolph Churchill was the leader of the uproar; and Gavrochs celebrating a victory at the barricades, or an Eton boy triumphing over success at football, could not have been more juvenile in the extravagance of his joy. He took off his hat and began to wave it madly, and soon he had actually got up to stand on his seat, and from this point of vantage kept waving his hat. Some younger Tories sitting beside him imitated this mad example, and waved their hats. The Parnellites meantime kept silence, having delivered so many blows that just stopped short. But when the paper was handed to Mr. Winn the Parnellites felt secure, and burst out into a deep, wild note of triumph. 'Coercion!' 'Buckshot!' 'Spencer!' and in one solitary instance 'Myles Joyce!' rose from their thick and excited ranks; their self-controlled leader did not join in the cries, but his pale face was a trifle paler, and there was a happy smile upon it. Throughout all this mad tumult—one of the maddest ever seen in the House of Commons—Mr. Gladstone remained outwardly untroubled, unheeding, even unhearing. He sat in his usual seat, with his despatch to the Queen in the portfolio on his knees, writing apparently with undisturbed swiftness the account of his own defeat. He never once looked up. At last the numbers were told; then more wild cheering; and then the dull, heavy, and inarticulate voice of Sir Erskine May recalling the House from its passionate heights of tragedy to the Orders of the Day. But the descent was too sudden, and would not be allowed. There were loud and deafening shouts of interruption and protest; and at last it was evident that the Government would not be allowed to escape without giving some evidence and confession of its defeat. Mr. Gladstone rose. He had his despatch to the Queen and the portfolio in his hand, and his face was quiet and just a trifle sad and meek. There was a burst of enthusiastic cheers from his followers. It was answered by the loud shouts of triumph from the other side, and the storm went on for minutes, cheer answering cheer, and exclamations answering exclamations. Mr. Gladstone stood calm amid it all. He looked at his despatch; and when the tumult grew loudest even affected to cross its t's and dot its i's. At one time it seemed as if he would have to sit down without a word. But at last he was allowed to move the adjournment of the House. Then there were more cheers; and the House began to slowly empty. And then it was that the most touching event of the night occurred. The House had half emptied; Mr. Gladstone and Lord Richard Grosvenor were standing up talking to each other. Lord Richard, as senior Liberal Whip, had of course the main responsibility for the disaster of the night. Between him and Mr. Gladstone there is, as is known, a strong and deep attachment. The Prime Minister shook his faithful friend and follower by the hand. Everybody who saw the incident noted and was touched by it, and interpreted its plain meaning, I forgive, and—farewell.

A COLONIAL NAVAL FORCE.

There was issued on June 10, as a Parliamentary paper, a return to an address of the House of Lords moved for early in the present session by Viscount Sidmouth for "copies of or extracts from correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of any of the Australian colonies relative to the formation and maintenance of a colonial naval force." The interest of the return lies in a despatch from the Earl of Derby to Sir A. Musgrave, the Governor of Queensland, indicating the steps to be taken by a colonial Government which is desirous of equipping and maintaining armed vessels for service outside the territorial waters of the colony. A colonial Legislature cannot of itself provide legislation which will govern vessels when beyond the waters of the colony, and it was in anticipation of the colonies desiring to provide and maintain armed vessels in their own service that the Imperial Parliament passed the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865, empowering colonial Legislatures to make such provision, with the approval of the Queen in Council. With the view of enabling colonial vessels to act with her Majesty's ships in time of war, the Act further, in section 6, empowers the Admiralty to accept any offer made by the Government of a colony to place at her Majesty's disposal any vessel of war provided by that Government and the men and officers serving therein. The Agent-General for Victoria having offered to place certain vessels at the disposal of her Majesty for service in the Red Sea, the law officers of the Crown were asked to advise as to the position which would be occupied by the officers and men in the event of the offer being accepted, and whether, having regard to the terms of their agreement, such acceptance would render the crews liable to active service against the enemy as men of the Royal Navy without their assent previously obtained. Upon the latter question the law officers were clearly of opinion that the crews would not be so liable, and they thought that under the terms of their engagement the crews were only bound to navigate the ship on the same conditions and subject to the same discipline as merchant seamen. Lord Derby suggested that the Queensland Government should take this matter into consideration when engaging officers or men for service in any armed vessel belonging to the colony. The despatch goes on to observe that in the event of a colonial vessel of war making a long passage, such as a voyage from England to Australia, in the course of which she would pass through several stations, meeting ships of war commanded by officers of various ranks, it is evident that many difficulties would arise which would render it very inconvenient, and probably impossible as the law now stands, to consider her as to all intents a vessel of war of the Royal Navy. She would be unprovided with the Navy signals, books, or regulations; the relative rank of the officers in command is not provided for, and, although the ship's company would be under the Naval Discipline Act, the captain would not sit on courts-martial. The law officers have further given an opinion that colonies possessing responsible Governments are at liberty, independently of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to provide and equip armed vessels for harbour defence, and police, and other like purposes, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were prepared to sanction the use of the blue ensign (with the badge of the colony thereon) and the blue pendant by vessels armed and fitted for such purposes within the territorial waters of the colony, provided that such vessels are commanded by officers holding commissions from the Governor or Government of the colony. A copy of this despatch was forwarded to the Governors of the other Australian colonies for their information.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN FIJI.

A Blue-book is published containing further correspondence respecting the claims of German subjects in Fiji. This book, which is in continuation of papers published in April and August, 1883, contains 51 despatches, the first of which is dated as far back as July 23, 1883, and the last brings the correspondence down to May 21 of the present year. It will be remembered that in July, 1883, Lord Granville wrote to Count Bismarck explaining the reasons for which Lord Derby found it impossible to entertain the suggestion of the German Government in regard to the claims of German subjects to certain land in Fiji, and expressing the hope that a further acquaintance with the facts of the case would have their full weight. The German Government, however, were still convinced of the justice of the complaints of their subjects, and in November of that year asked the English Foreign Office for a definite reply to the proposal for a settlement of the German claims by a joint Commission. In May last year Lord Granville told Count Munster that if the German Government would furnish particulars of the claims, in which there was substantial ground for apprehending that the decision complained of had resulted from any defects of colonial legislation and administration, her Majesty's Government would carefully examine each case and would then consider the proposal of a joint Commission. By September Lord Granville, having received particulars of the claims, conveyed to Baron Plessen, who was acting at the time as German Chargé d'Affaires, the general acquiescence of her Majesty's Government in the proposal of a mixed commission. In October the German Government named Dr. Krauel, the German Consul-General in Australia, as their Commissioner, and this proposal was agreed to by Lord Granville. There was more difficulty in finding an English Commissioner. At first it was proposed that Mr. Thurston, Colonial Secretary of Fiji, should act in that capacity. Lord Derby, however, was convinced that the German Government would not assent to the appointment, and he proposed Mr. R. S. Wright, a barrister of ability, who had been employed by the Foreign and Colonial Offices, and who would be well fitted for the duty to be discharged by the Commissioner. This name was accepted by the German Government. The Commission, by agreement between the two Governments, was held in London.

Mr. Wright received his instructions from the Colonial Office on March 3 last, and on April 15 he and Dr. Krauel had come to terms. These are set forth in a joint minute recording the terms of settlement which the two Commissioners had concurred in recommending, and which had been accepted by the German Government, and in a joint general report on the subject of the inquiry. The sums originally claimed through Count Munster amounted to about £110,000; the amount agreed upon was £10,620. The disparity is in great part, Mr. Wright says, to be accounted for by the withdrawal or modification of certain claims by the German Commissioner, whose fairness and friendliness in a matter of much difficulty Mr. Wright acknowledges.

The joint minute, which contains the substance of the whole report, runs as follows:—

"London, April, 1885.

"We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed to consider and report upon the claims of German subjects in relation to lands in Fiji, concur in recommending the settlement of the said claims as follows:—

"1. £9300 to be paid to Mr. Sahl. The claim in respect of Lovoni is withdrawn. Mr. Sahl electing to proceed with his pending appeal in Fiji and to abide by the result. The claim in respect of the foreshore at Levuka is withdrawn.

"2. £1200 to be paid to Mr. Pflueger.

"3. £120 to be paid to Mr. P. Gerold.

"4. The claims of Mr. F. C. Hedeman to be wholly disallowed.

"R. KRAUEL.

"R. S. WRIGHT."

The general report traces the whole history of these claims, which arose out of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain in October, 1874. For ten years before that date numerous grants of land had been obtained by Europeans and Americans. These grants had been made for the most part by chiefs of tribes without the concurrence of the tribesmen, and even before the cession the question had arisen how far grants so made ought to be recognised. By the law of Fiji, it was maintained on the one hand, land could not be permanently alienated, save with the concurrence of the tribesmen. It was contended, on the other hand, that no such law or custom existed. When the cession took place instructions were given that all such claims should be inquired into. The whole of the land of Fiji, wrote Lord Carnarvon in 1875 to Sir Arthur Gordon, who was then proceeding to the colony as its first Governor, had passed to the Crown; and all European claiming to have acquired land by purchase must give satisfactory evidence of their transactions with the natives. A Land Commission was an once appointed, which in the course of six years adjudicated on 1527 cases, of which 517 were granted fully, 390 granted partly, 361 disallowed, and the rest withdrawn. Of those disallowed, 140 were the claims of German subjects. Only 15 of these claims came before the Commission, and the claimants were only four in number, those, namely, who are mentioned in the joint minute. These claims are investigated in the report, and reasons are given for the treatment of each. In Mr. Sahl's case, no less than £48,000 was claimed as interest; this the Commission would not allow, nor Mr. Sahl's valuation of the land in dispute. With a recommendation that the cases should be met by compensation in money, and not by re-opening titles to the land, the report concludes.

On May 16 Count Münster wrote to Lord Granville that his Government accepted the terms, and three days afterwards the Treasury forwarded the sum through the Foreign Office to Count Münster.

MR. LOWELL ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Russell Lowell, late American Minister at the Court of St. James, left London on Sunday, June 7, on his return to America. A numerous deputation from the Workmen's Peace Association, headed by Mr. W. R. Cremer, waited on Mr. Lowell, at the official residence in Albemarle-street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of presenting to him an address preparatory to his leaving England for the United States. Mr. Lowell, in reply, said,—I have been exceedingly touched latterly by the kindness which I have received here in England from all classes, but never have I been more profoundly touched than by the deputation that has now waited upon me to express the kind wishes of the English working men. I have twice had the pleasure of addressing working men since I have been in England, and I have been gratified to find that, among all the audiences to whom I have spoken, there were none more intelligent. They were exceedingly quick to catch all points, and exceedingly agreeable to talk to. You must not think that I have forgotten the part taken by the working men of England during our civil war—I won't say on behalf of the North, because now we are a united people—on the side of good order and freedom, and on the only occasion when I had an opportunity of saying so—that was when speaking to the provincial press in London—I alluded to the subject. I agree with you entirely in the importance of a good understanding and much more between England and the United States and between the two chief branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. I think you exaggerate a good deal my own merit in relation to anything of that sort, but I have always had a feeling about me that a war between the two countries would be a civil war, and I believe a cordial understanding between them to be absolutely essential, not only to the progress of reasonable liberty, but its preservation and its extension to other races. (Hear, hear.) It is a particular pleasure to me on another account to meet English workmen. I notice that, however ardent they may be in their aspirations and however theoretical on some points, they are always reasonable. The individual man may set the impossible before him as something to be obtained, but I think those communities of men have prospered the best who have aimed at what is possible. We see daily illustrations of that, and anybody who has studied the history of France would be convinced that though England has a form of Government not so free as that country, yet you have made a greater advance towards goodwill among men and towards peace than France has done. I do not wish you to suppose that I am out of sympathy with what I call the French Revolution—although I consider it an enormous misfortune which might have been prevented, and France saved from many evil consequences that followed—but the manner in which it took place we ought all to regard. Since I have been in England I have done something, I trust, to promote a cordial feeling between this country and the United States. That has been my earnest desire always, and I hope I have to some extent succeeded. You will allow me to thank you warmly for this address, which I shall always feel to be among my most precious possessions, and I shall carry to the workmen on the other side of the Atlantic the message expressive of your sympathy and hope. I hope the occasion will not ever arise even for arbitration. I think if we can talk together face to face we shall be able to settle all differences. I am certain that the relations between the two countries are now of a most amicable and friendly kind, and I am equally sure that my successor is as strongly impressed as I could be with the necessity of strengthening those friendly relations. I trust the necessity for arbitration may never arise between us; I do no think it will. You will again allow me to give you my most hearty and profound thanks for the kindness you have done me, and to wish you all manner of prosperity. I trust also that that reign of peace to which you allude may come soon and last long. I appreciate extremely what Mr. Cremer said as to your sympathy with the Northern States in the Civil War, with whom no one could help sympathising if they went to the root of the matter. I believe in peace as strongly as any man can do; but I believe also that there are occasions when war is less disastrous than peace; that there are times when one must resort to what goes before all law, and what, indeed, forms the foundation of it—the law of the strongest—and that, as a general rule, the strongest deserve to get the best of the struggle. They say satirically that God is on the side of the strong battalions; but I think they are sometimes in the right, and my experience goes to prove that.

THE THREE EMPERORS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"It is telegraphed from Gastein that the latest arrangements indicate that the Emperor William will arrive there on the 20th of July, and remain, as usual, for three weeks. If my information is correct, the meeting of the two, and eventually of the three, emperors will take place on the 5th or 6th of August; which agrees with to-day's announcement that the Emperor of Austria and the Crown Prince will take part in the great corps manœuvres in Bohemia, beginning on the 27th of August, and that preparations are already visible for the Czar's presence at the manœuvres in Russian Poland, planned for the end of July."

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

M. de Freycinet, the French Foreign Minister, made both in the Senate and Chamber, the long-expected announcement of peace with China. The treaty had, said M. de Freycinet, been signed that very day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Tientsin. The conditions of this peace, which were conformable to those named in the preliminaries of the 4th of April, consisted chiefly in the execution by China of the Treaty of Tientsin, while France on her side declared that her only object was the fulfilment of that treaty. The document would be submitted in due course to Parliament, when it would be seen that the convention with China had been rendered still more favourable to French interests, thanks to the skilful efforts of French diplomatists.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* the treaty of peace that has just been concluded between France and China makes the following provisions:—"French soldiers are not to cross into Chinese territory, or Chinese soldiers into French territory. The relations between France and Annam must not be of such a character as will embarrass China. A boundary commission is to be appointed, which will settle all frontier questions within six months. Frenchmen crossing into Chinese territory, or Chinese crossing into French territory, are to be provided with passports. The taxes at Pac Shun and Lang-son are to be collected by the Chinese. French Consuls will be appointed at these points to superintend the commercial relations between the north of Tong-king and the Chinese provinces of Yun-nan and Kwang-si. The French will immediately set about the construction of a railway in Tong-king. If the Chinese wish to do likewise they must first consult the French. The provisions of this treaty are to remain in force for 10 years. French troops will be immediately withdrawn from Chinese territory. Existing treaties between France and China are to remain unchanged."

INDIA AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

M. Robert de Bonnières, a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has returned to Paris after a tour in India. In the course of an interview, the account of which is published in a French journal, he has given a brief summ

of the kind which had come to his knowledge, and that he would put a stop to such unbecoming scenes. At the same time he ordered that the Colonel should return to his post and duty. Meanwhile, the officers of the army to whom the incident had become known, were much irritated, and unless some satisfaction be given the case is likely to produce unpleasant results, seeing that ill-feeling already exists against the Chief of the Cabinet for his overbearing attitude towards all who attempt to approach him with a demand for justice or the redress of grievances."

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

The question of Zanzibar is just now attracting almost exclusive attention in Berlin, and a telegram is momentarily expected announcing the arrival of the German squadron off the coast. The squadron consists of five vessels, with 1600 men and about 40 guns, and is under the command of Vice-Admiral Paschen. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Admiral Paschen has received complete instructions, which, I learn from the very best source, are of a very far-reaching character; and the Sultan of Zanzibar, in case of obstinacy, will certainly not be handled with velvet gloves. If he has not withdrawn his troops from the territories of the German East African Company and of the Sultan of Vitu before the arrival of the German squadron the strongest action will be taken against the town of Zanzibar. The contention of Seyyid Burghash, that the whole east coast, from Cape Delgardo to the mouth of the Juba River is under his away, is considered by Germany as a usurpation without legal basis. The German Government assert that he owns only a few small possessions along the coast, and that the native sultans and tribes, especially in the interior, have never recognised the sovereignty of Zanzibar. The Sultan Simbe of Vitu, they contend, has always been an independant ruler in the whole territory between the Rivers Osi and Dana, and from the coast to the mountains, including Kenia and Kilimandjaro. The claim of the Sultan of Zanzibar that the tribes asked for his protectorate, which he granted, is not acknowledged by Germany, for the Sultan of Vitu has petitioned for a German protectorate, and has hoisted the German flag in his dominions. The German squadron has special orders to protect the Sultan of Vitv and his country against the occupation of the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose troops, if they are not withdrawn, will be expelled by the Germans. The German Government, as I have already announced, expect the early recall of the British Consul-General, Sir John Kirk, claiming that they have proofs that he induced the Sultan of Zanzibar to take up an aggressive attitude towards Germany and her protégé the Sultan of Vitu. At all events it is to be feared that ere long we shall have another of those German White Books unhappily only too clearly showing the purposeless policy of the Foreign Office. As it is stated that Lord Rosebery personally assured Prince Bismarck that the English Cabinet would no longer oppose the colonial policy of Germany, and would avoid complicating German colonial affairs, the German Government are confident that England will most emphatically repudiate the attitude of Sir John Kirk, who acted on his own responsibility and without authority."

AN ASTRONOMICAL DREAM.

(From the Spectator.)

It is stated that a recent discovery in photography, the use of the gelatine dry plate, has had the effect, when applied in observatories, of investing astronomers with new and more powerful eyes. What we call seeing is, in fact, perception produced by a physical impact on the retina, due it is supposed—for all theories of sight, like all theories of light, are more or less provisional—to vibration. The human retina is not, however, in the photographer's sense, very sensitive. The degree of sensitiveness differs probably in every human being, certainly in numberless classes of human beings; but even the sharpest-sighted, or, as we usually call him, the longest-sighted, man is only a dull seer. A first-rate photographer would discard his plate as very imperfectly "sensitised." Much that must come to the retina makes no impression—a merciful provision, for if everything capable of being seen were seen, the power of thought would be overtaxed, and man might as well be blind. It is probable that the wonderfully penetrating sight possessed by some birds—such as the eagle and the vulture—is assisted by the extra sensitiveness of the retina; and if so, what a different aspect the heavens must present, say to a condor, from what they present to us. That big ruffian of the air must see Jupiter's moons almost as clearly as we see our moon, though only a few among men, with quite exceptional eyes, can, when unassisted by telescopes, be certain that they separate them. Well, the photographer has manufactured inanimate retinas which, to misuse language in an effective way, see better than human eyes. In other words, the gelatine dry plate, adroitly used by an astronomer who is also a photographer, receives and retains an impression from further afield in the limitless expanse of ether than an eye can. There are stars, for instance, so vast in their distance that the human eye, assisted by the most powerful telescopes, is blind to them, misses them, does not see them any more than if they were non-existent. Yet the gelatine dry plate similarly assisted does see them, and records their existence infallibly, so that whole spaces now considered blank may be proved past question to be full of suns; and the astronomer, when investigation has been completed, may map out regions of the sky beyond the range not only of his eyes, but of his instruments, when watched through eyes alone. The dead plate has a power the living retina has not, and can, so to speak, capture for us worlds and systems of worlds at whose existence even thought, which is not hampered by material conditions, could only faintly guess, and this through a range or a succession of ethereal depths of which, as the art of "sensitising" plates may be still in its infancy, we can as yet form no conception. As the plates become finer and finer, new stars, existing at unimaginable and almost inexpressible distances, will enter that universe—or rather, that infinitesimally small section of the true universe—of which man has sensual consciousness and certainty. It is bewildering, more especially if we remember that it is but yesterday that men with eyes as good as they are now—it may be slightly better, for they had no hereditary habit of reading—thought the firmament something solid, through which the stars rather glittered than shone. The use of these plates, nevertheless, has not greatly increased direct knowledge. Men know things very often which they do not see—the existence of pain, for example; and the presumption from analogy that invisible stars existed in the blank spaces was so violent as to be almost equivalent to knowledge. Proof that a few more stars, or even a few million more stars, exist, than had yet been counted hardly teaches us more than proof of the existence of a few more millions of tons of sand, or of another thousand or two varieties of animalcules. One hears and believes, and remains untaught. It did not matter to the Rabbis whether 10,000 souls or a million souls could dance on the point of a needle, if only they were quite sure that a hundred could; and that, therefore, a soul was by terrestrial modes of measurement immeasurable. What does teach us in such a narrative is the new proof it affords that there ought always to be a condition understood in our talk about possibilities. To say this and that is impossible to man means—not always, but often—impossible unless he obtains new powers, or new instruments for attaining knowledge. At heart, we most of us assume, whenever we are thinking, that such new instruments are unattainable, yet we have obtained some, and may obtain more. The telescope, the theory of spectrum analysis, photography, did actually and directly, in their succession, bring to man new powers, increasing him, as it were, till in certain departments of life he became a new being. The English astronomer has not only "means," he has positive powers both of observation and of thought which his old Chaldæan rival did not possess, and which enable him to attain knowledge that the elder man, in spite of his clear sky and his probable power of continuing his observations nightly through the whole existence, not of a man, but of a priesthood, would reasonably have deemed impossible. The Englishman has's sight for the stars, a hearing—through the telegraph—for the earthquake, a touch—also through the wire—for the distant storm, which the Chaldæan could not have had, which he would quite reasonably have pronounced, comparatively feeble as he was for the purpose, impossible. Why should not other barriers vanish as in part—a small part, no doubt—those of sight, and space, and time have vanished for the Astronomer-Royal? Take the dreamiest of all astronomical dreams, and let us dream over it for a moment. There is no impossibility more perfect—no impossibility, we mean, not involving a contradiction in terms, or a defiance of reason—than intercommunication between the planets. No idea could be more fascinating to the imagination; hardly any has interested more minds; there is none except a break in the veil which *hides* the "supernatural" world which could add more to human knowledge, yet no one is rightly pronounced more "impossible." No being with human powers will ever traverse, or attempt to traverse, the spaces intervening between the planets; nor will the present telescope ever help us to see other worlds so clearly as to recognise signs. The fancy that telescopic penetration can be extended indefinitely is fancy merely. Not to mention physical difficulties, probably insuperable, in the way of more construction, the penetrating power of a telescope depends upon light, and there are difficulties in the way of enkindling magnifying power with clear view which seem to defy removal. No telescope that can be conceived under existing conditions could enable us to see what human beings are doing in Mars, for one inevitable condition, "illumination," is not consistent with the other inevitable conditions of the problem. They nullify one another, and produce what we call an impossibility. But that impossibility, though perfect, may disappear, just as the impossibility of hearing beyond a certain distance has disappeared. Our hearing has not increased since the days of the Chaldæan; but how he would have smiled if told that he could hear from the tower of Belus a whisper uttered by King Cheops from his pyramid, and be certain of the voice. Yet there are Americans interested in telephones who would contract to make that whisper possible, and it is nearly certain that within 10 years the Queen at Windsor will be able to talk to the President at Washington, or the Viceroy at Simla, without difficulty or loss in their power of recognising her own special voice. It is perfectly conceivable that glass may be superseded for magnifiers by some clearer substance, and some huge plate or other may be sensitised beyond all present experience, till we can "see," if not objects, electric lights in Mars, and from that to heliographic communication with Mars, though a vast step involving enormous assumptions, is not strictly "impossible." It would not be so much more difficult, granting the man on Mars, as well as the man on Terra, to be aware of what was purposed, than for an Englishman to make audible signs through a telephone to a Chinaman in Pekin. The knowledge so acquired would be small enough in bulk; but merely to know, instead of imagining, that another planet contained strictly conditioned beings using mechanical appliances would enormously widen man's ideas, perhaps revolutionise many of his modes of thought.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT on JUNE 8.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Colonial Secretary in Lord Beaconsfield's Government) on Monday evening, June 8, proved himself to be at once the good providence of the Liberal party, and the extinguisher of the Whig section thereof. Here is the situation in a nutshell. Both the great parties of the State, Liberal and Conservative, are face to face with a novel and fateful general election. All political fighting, therefore, has been with a view to propitiating friends and disarming opposition. The Tories count on the support of two very influential sections of the community—the licensed victuallers and the landed gentry of the counties. Therefore, when the Government brought in their Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the Opposition saw a splendid opportunity of conciliating both by enunciating principles without, as they imagined, any practical inconvenience attending their policy. The Government bill proposed an increased taxation of beer and spirits, and certain increased "death duties" on the demise of the owners of real estate. To this Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, little dreaming of the potentiality of his seemingly harmless electioneering device, moved that increased duties on beer and spirits were inequitable in the absence of a corresponding increase in the wine duties, and that there should be no further charges on real property without some measure of relief for local burdens. On that turned a long and somewhat rancorous debate. So much for the game as it was played upon the board.

During the day the Whips on the Government side became aware that the Tory party had been well "whipped up," that the Parnellites would certainly vote against the Government (especially as a new Coercion Bill was in the air), and that many unpaired Liberals—no less than 62 as it turned out—were absent, and would be absent when the division came on. But though the Government knew that there was considerable risk, they made no effort to bring about an adjournment. Whatever they may have perceived of advantage to themselves in a defeat at that moment, it is generally felt that Mr. Gladstone is too great a financier, and would attach too much importance to a financial question, to allow him to resort to any trick to avoid what he would regard as the deliberate conviction of the House of Commons. He therefore warned the House that he should regard the vote as one of confidence in the Government. And the debate went on, with this result, that the Government were defeated by 264 to 252—a vote of 516 out of a possible 640.

Now, see what Sir Michael Hicks-Beach unconsciously did. The country is on the eve of another election. Yet at that serious moment the Liberal party was within an ace of being split. In a day or two—in the absence of the ever-beneficent Unexpected—the split would be made patent to the world by the secession of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. Lord Spencer—influenced largely by the official staff of Dublin Castle—was insisting upon a re-enactment of the Crimes (Ireland) Act. He had the support of Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, the representatives of the two greatest Whig families in England. Mr. Gladstone shared the views of the Radicals, though he is not deep-dyed as they are by their past record as anti-coercionists. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke were on the horns of a dilemma. If they had broken with the Government they would have incurred the odium, would have committed the unforgivable sin in some politicians' view of splitting the party, and that too at a time when union was most essential. On the other hand, if they fell in with Lord Spencer's demands, they would have had to face the charge of their Radical followers of being unfaithful to their often-avowed principles of equality between English, Irish, and Scotch. The former would have jeopardised their immediate personal prospects; the latter would have seriously impaired their influence with the political school on whose suffrages they depend. This was a Gordian knot, indeed, Good Sir Michael, with one grand flourish of his sword, has cut it. And with this result: Mr. Gladstone (who will most likely shortly retire from the leadership), Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke could now go the country as the leaders of an unbroken Liberal party; the two Radicals are free to talk anti-coercion to their full bent; and the Whigs, with no cry which will appeal to the industrial classes, could only go to the country under the ægis of their Radical colleagues.

And the situation will perhaps not be seriously affected if the Tories decline to take office; for if under great pressure—and it would have to be very great—Mr. Gladstone again assumed the box-seat, he would most likely rush a brief bill through Parliament, and have the general election immediately after the registration work has been completed in August. So, in any event, the situation is one of embarrassment to the Opposition, and full of comfort to the Government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is indeed the good providence of the Liberal party—nay, more, the aider and abettor of the Radicals who follow the lead of the members for Birmingham and Chelsea, of the vast Radical majority who are the source of the influence wielded by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke in this Parliament, and of that greater influence which they will probably wield, for good or evil, in the next.

DEATH OF QUEEN EMMA.

(From the Morning Post, May 12.)

The death of Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, has removed from the scene a personage who played an interesting and beneficial part in the history of her country. Although Queen Emma failed on two successive occasions to obtain the throne vacated by the death of her husband, Kamehameha IV., and had for political reasons resolved to dwell in retirement, the fact that she lived at a peculiarly important crisis of Hawaiian fortunes will alone suffice to rescue her name from oblivion. In England, where she was for some months a familiar figure, her accession to the throne would probably have been regarded at the time with feelings of satisfaction. The choice of the Sandwich Islanders, however, prevented her election, and it was felt that British duties would best be fulfilled by ratifying their decision. The personal qualities of Queen Emma were probably less answerable for this result than the strong prejudices which the Hawaiians—in common, it must be confessed, with most nations, whether civilised or not—entertain for certain rules of descent which they reckon, contrary to our custom, from the maternal side. Queen Emma was partly American, and while no doubt she inherited many advantages of a personal character from the fact, it certainly militated against her social position in the eyes of the islanders. Her early death is scarcely, therefore, an event of any political moment, although to be regretted from the consistently moral and civilised influence which she exercised. Hawaii has perhaps imbibed the customs of an alien civilisation more readily than any other district which we know to have come into sudden contact with it, and although there are *prima facie* grounds for regarding the event with satisfaction, they are not unmixed with considerations which are distinctly saddening. The intercourse between the highly civilised races of Europe and the primitive people whom we call savages is, indeed, one of the most complex problems with which practical morality can be called on to deal. It is very much the case of admitting the restored blind to the full glare of the sunlight. They may and must feel the delight of a new and great possession, but they are, nevertheless, dazzled and bewildered by the sudden change. More than this, in the case of actual contact of races there are debasing circumstances which are distinctly peculiar to it. Our civilisation is a sun with many and large spots upon it. We may flatter ourselves, on reading the reports and statistics of our hard-working religious societies, that the paths of virtue are those which are principally presented to the view of the savage, as we call him, but stern experience in reality declines to endorse this view. There are no statistics, and comparatively little knowledge, about the corrupting influences which are daily encountered by the Hawaiians and their fellows in their intercourse with Europeans. Nevertheless it is with these influences that we must principally reckon if we would justify in practice the high mission which, as a nation, we assume in theory to be ours. With regard to the Sandwich Islands, we are met in spite of all our efforts with the same sad story of a fine race rapidly decreasing under the influences of alien habits. That there is any immediate solution of the problem we do not venture to say. The death of one of the most intelligent pioneers of better things, however, necessarily recalls these facts to view.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Kindly permit me to state in your columns, for the information of those interested in the discussion concerning the "trade policies" of the colonies, the curious fact that nearly all the tomb-railings used in the various Sydney cemeteries are imported from Melbourne. As this has been the case for many years, and as the amount involved represents many thousands of pounds annually, I and no doubt many others would be glad to receive a little light on the subject. I am, &c.,

Leichhardt, July 22. J. R.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotion will completely remove all eruptions, pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, eczema, chronicle, &c., in a few days. Sulpholine attacks old skin disorders, and totally destroys them. It is a peculiar, agreeable, harmless fluid, producing a clear skin. Sulpholine Lotion is sold by all chemists. 3s 6d.—(Advt.)

LAW REPORT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—THURSDAY, JULY 23.

SURRENDERS.

Otto Brandt, of Bobberah, near Gilgandra, storekeeper, &c. Liabilities, £440 15s. Assets, £151 14s. 5d. Mr. Macnab, official assignee.

John Lacey, of Lithgow, miner. Liabilities £93. Assets, £8 2s. Mr. Stephen, official assignee.

W. Dawson, of Granville, brickmaker. Liabilities, £42 7s. 4d. Assets, £5. Mr. Lloyd, official assignee.

LAW LOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Chamber List. At 10.30: The Bank of New Zealand v. Proudfoot.

Divorce Court.—M'Cormack v. M'Cormack, motion, 11.

Vice-Admiralty Court, in Banco Court.—Mindora, Nightingale, No. 9, Allerton.

POLICE.

At the Central Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. O'Malley Clarke presided in the Charge Court, and Mr. Buchanan in the Summons Court. *Thomas Gaffney*, a labourer, was sentenced to a fine of 10s., or two days' imprisonment, for being drunk; and one of 20s., or seven days, for assaulting Constable Bain while the latter was occupied in the execution of his duty. *Walter Stanley*, alias *Charles Stewart*, was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions on the charges of forging a cheque for £3, and uttering it to one John Corlis; forging a cheque signed Ellis and Makinson, and uttering it to one Edwin Beadell; forging a cheque for £3 10s. signed with the name of the abovementioned firm, and uttering it to one Daniel Booth; forging a cheque for £4 purporting to be signed by Allen and Allen, and uttering it to one John Phillips; and forging a cheque for £3 purporting to be signed by Messrs. Allen and Allen, and uttering it to one William Priestly. *Thomas Wetherall* was committed for trial on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain and a pair of trousers, of the value of £10 15s., the property of Thomas Milan. *James Hullman* was committed for trial on the charge of stealing three cakes of tobacco, of the value of 1s. 6d., the property of Dixson and Sons.

Mr. Yates, D.S.M., disposed of the business in the Charge Court at the Water Police Court yesterday; and Mr. Johnson, S.M., dealt with a number of cases in the Summons Court. The business was of an unimportant character. A number of persons were fined for drunkenness and other minor offences. *John Dwyer*, 21, drayman, was fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment, for having behaved in a riotous manner in George-street. *Mah Doo*, 31, charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the Corso, Manly, was fined 40s., in default seven days' imprisonment. *Eleanora Thompson*, 30, was fined 10s., in default three days' imprisonment, for having behaved in a riotous manner in Upper Fort-street. A meeting of the Licensing Bench was held at noon, the bench being occupied by Messrs. Addison, S.M. (chairman), Yates, D.S.M., and the Hon. John Macintosh. An application by David Thompson for the renewal of a publican's conditional license was granted. Several applications for a billiard license were granted, as were also applications for booth licenses and music permits. An application by Theodore Lang for a publican's license was granted.

At the Newtown Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. T. K. Abbott, S.M., *Macintosh Halliott*, for disobeying a summons, for riotous behaviour in George-street, Canterbury, on 6th September last, was fined 20s., with 5s. costs, in default seven days; and for using indecent language 2s6, with 7s. 6d. costs, or three months in gaol. Margaret Boys and *John Parkinson* for using abusive words, and for using obscene language. Defendant was fined altogether £6 12s. 6d.

THE CAHORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—With your permission, and the favour of a place in your columns, it may be instructive, before the loss of this vessel passes from public interest, to look into the origin of the disaster.

We have the technical evidence of experts that the courses set by Captain Walker were safe and usual. The ship is stated to have passed half a mile inside the reef of the South Solitary, and thence steered north by E. ¼ E. for the North Solitary. This course should have taken her outside that island; but she really passed two miles "inside the usual course."

Here was a clear inset from some cause or other of, say, two miles. Thence the course was set N. ¼ E., which would have taken the ship eight miles off the Clarence Heads, whereas she was, by Captain Walker and his mate, about four miles, and by the Brisbane witnesses only two miles. Here was another inset of from four to six miles.

Thence from the Brisbane witnesses' position (two miles offing), still steering N.¼E., the ship should have passed two miles outside and completely cleared Evans' Reef; but she struck it fair, showing a further inset of two miles, or taking the track from Captain Walker's position of the Clarence Heads, fully five miles.

Herein is shown a continued tendency to deviate from the set courses landwise from the South Solitary to Evans Reef of from eight to ten miles. Was this due to good steering by defective compasses, or bad steering by good ones?

As an occasional voyager in steamers, I constantly see the harassing duties of the captains in controlling the proper steerage of their ships. The general tendency of steersmen is to give too much helm, and the consequence is a perpetual yaw; and if this occurs more in one direction than another, it is obvious that a swift steamer will easily get out of her track and may not be replaced in it.

Given, therefore, as I apprehend, a slight indraught, increased by the southerly currents striking the starboard bow of the ship; given, also, some bad steering tending towards the shore as well as a slight (say an eighth of a point) westerly deviation of the compasses; added to the haze obscuring the land, the unfortunate shower of rain which impeded the view of the mate and the lookout—and we have a combination of circumstances resulting in the loss of the Cahors.

The Marine Board, of course, has duly taken all of them into consideration, and has decided, no doubt, wisely, in the interest of life and property, that Captain Walker ought to have met and allowed for them all; but one cannot help feeling that the most careful sailor might have been lulled into security in having taken all the precautions which have been prescribed by his brother captains, and which cannot be disputed as being anything but sufficiently safe ones if carried out.

The good old days, when the leadline was kept going, when the ship was in soundings or near the coast, have passed away with the rapid motion of the steamers; but everyone must recall how often in later years a cast of the lead would have given timely warning of danger. The Cahors on her safest track would have been in 20 fathoms—in the track she passed over before she struck she was in 18 to 14 fathoms; but fancy the grumbling amongst the passengers if the ship had been stopped to try the depths of water.

Some very ingenious contrivances have lately been invented for sounding without stopping the ship's way.

Another weak point I must advert to in the case of the Cahors is, that Captain Walker had to go to his cabin to look at his chart. In all ships now there ought to be a chart-table on the bridge. Who shall say whether we ever should have had to lament the loss of this fine ship or to sympathise with Captain Walker if he had had the luck to have been on the bridge at the supreme moment of the discovery of the danger. I am, &c. P. G. K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I shall not attempt, after reading your exhaustive article on the above in this morning's *Herald*, to criticise the finding of the Board, except to say that it appears to me to be as unsatisfactory to Captain Walker as to the public generally.

If the loss of the steamer arose from Captain Walker's misjudging the distance of the land, then it became merely "an error of judgment," for which the underwriters always agree to be responsible, and the captain is held blameless. In that case Captain Walker's certificate should not have been suspended for one hour. On the other hand, if the Board considered the captain had not exercised proper precautions, then their suspension of certificate for only six months is a mere farce. Their finding, unfortunately for Captain Walker, implies this latter view of the wreck. But what I want to point out is, that this loss of the Cahors, and the narrow escape of her passengers and crew, was but one out of many disasters for which the steamship-owners, and the public who travel in these vessels, are indirectly responsible.

When a captain arrives at his owner's office, after a very rapid passage, he is patted on the back and made much of; but if an opposition steamer beats him on the voyage, he is received as coldly as if he had committed a crime. And so, with the travelling public, they encourage the skipper to run all risks so as to make a fast passage and "beat the record"; and I firmly believe that this craving for speed has much to do with the increased number of wrecks and loss of life at sea. Yours, &c.

July 23. QUID

A FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I think the very sensible remarks of your correspondent "Phos" are worthy of serious consideration at the hands of the friends of free trade in the colony.

There is no doubt as to the drift of our trade policy. When we hear harangues delivered upon every favourable occasion by the zealots of the "magic" protection policy, when statistics are distorted and torn to suit the appetites of hungry political crowds who crave after the good time that is to come, when protection and land nationalisation shall have realised the dreams of speculative demagogues, I say with "Phos" that it is time that the friends of free trade should take some such steps as have been suggested, and form an association for the propagation of sound views on politics—a free trade league. The effect of the present clamour for protection, as has been truly said by "Phos," may not be felt just at present; but as soon as the pernicious doctrines of the agitators have permeated the masses, and when circumstances appear which may tend to give their doctrines the appearance of truth, we shall feel the full effect of the work that is going on in many parts of the colony. A free trade league in able hands would be a benefit to protectionists as well as to free traders in fully discussing their respective policies, and have a politico-educational effect, which could not fail but to be of service to the colony at large.

I am, &c.. VALERIUS.

LECTURES.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DUST.

Last evening the eminent scientist and naturalist, Dr. Taylor, delivered another of his popular discourses, or, as they are not inaptly termed, "science gossips," in the old Masonic Hall, York-street. There was a very good attendance, and the majority of those present listened with most profound attention to the eloquent remarks which fell from the lips of one of the greatest scientific thinkers of the day, on what, as treated by him, proved to be a very interesting topic, namely, "The Natural History of Dust." Dwellers in Australia, as in other parts of the globe, are tolerably familiar with dust, and it is pretty safe to assert that the average Sydney resident knows too much about dust particles, and more especially so in summer, when a "southerly burster" sweeps down upon the metropolis. The up-country resident also, whether dwelling on the vast plains of the Riverina, or living on the fertile agricultural table-lands of the colony, has doubtless had his experiences, vexatious and trying in the extreme, of the fearful dust-storms which sometimes travel for days across from the remotest confines of the country, some of them being so dense as to rob the noonday sun of no inconsiderable portion of his brightness. Dust has always been regarded as a great nuisance, and the bare mention of the word is to most people—to the man of business no less than to the thrifty housewife—very suggestive of inconvenience and annoyance; while others look upon the dust as it is blown thicker and thicker before the sportive winds as the precursor of fell diseases, from the well-established fact that the germs of many of the ills to which flesh is heir to are present in the matter which is so frequently changing and shifting about, but yet so persistently remains in our midst, despite the attention paid to it by city fathers and others. Last evening, however, "the dust topic," or, as Dr. Taylor jocularly termed it, a chat upon "Dustology," proved sufficiently entertaining and instructive to call forth the approbation of a large audience. The lecture dealt with the organic dust of the atmosphere, the way in which the earth receives dust from other far-distant worlds, the dispersion of the germs of disease by its agency, the particles of dust produced by the weathering of continents through the action of the sun and wind, volcanic dust in connection with the recent brilliant sun-glows, and the different formations of cloudland, sunsets, and the glorious things which are sometimes to be seen in the northern and southern skies, which were stated to be produced by particles of dust floating in the atmosphere. He minutely described the different phenomena which are constantly occurring in the atmosphere in connection with clouds, wind, rain, and other potent factors in the "aerial ocean" which surrounds our planet, at the bottom of which we live. Dust, he said, is commonly understood to be a kind of sediment floating about in the atmosphere. It may come from the vegetable or animal kingdoms. Some of it belonged to other worlds, and not to our globe. More than 17,000,000 suns had been discovered by the aid of the telescope, and each one of these bodies in its course through space drew certain planets after it. These far-distant regions were filled with meteoric and other substances; and particles of dust, and in many cases meteoric stones, had been showered down upon the earth. Our planet is being continually "dusted" from the orbs which are constantly circling through the boundless realms of space. Many of the comets which had been observed were nothing but huge masses of meteoric stones, the tails of those "erratic wanderers," as they have been termed being composed of meteoric dust and other substances. Dust was also to be found in the forests of the world, in the water, in the clouds, and in fact almost everywhere. It was produced in many instances by the sun's rays falling on the rocks and loosening the grains of which they were formed; the wind then swept them away, and scattered the particles to the four winds of heaven. The lecturer also alluded to the manner in which dust is being produced at the present day in the rainless lands of some of the Western States of America, and in the various portions of the great island-continent of Africa. He also stated that the recent wonderful sunset glows were produced by the enormous quantities of dust which were thrown up a distance of some five miles into the air from the crater of the mighty volcano of Krakatoa, in the Island of Java, and gave a variety of information on the subject of volcanic and other kinds of dust. Some excellent illustrations were shown by the aid of the limelight. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Taylor was heartily applauded.

ATTACK OF OUTPOSTS.

On Friday evening last Captain Reid lectured in the Technical College hall on "The Attack of Outposts." He commenced by recapitulating what he had said in a previous lecture on the use of outposts. He went on to say that the qualities necessary to make troops useful for the performance of such duties are those required in carrying on war in wild countries, or against a barbarous enemy. Of course courage is an essential, and especially that kind of courage known as presence of mind. Vigilance is equally essential. If such qualities are necessary for soldiers, they are still more requisite for their officers, and it is a contemptible thing to find the safety of a post dependent on the steadiness, resolution, and bravery of subordinates, but compromised by the cowardice, indecision, or folly of the commander. An example of that sort was exhibited in the Soudan quite recently, when an officer (M'Neill) allowed himself to be surprised by a horde of half-armed savages. As a rule, the piquets of an army should never be attacked, except as a preliminary to a general advance. Such attacks generally result in nothing more than a useless loss of life, and produce no solid gain. Humanity and reason alike forbid a commander to engage in contests which cannot produce any result likely to affect the final issue of the campaign. If a piquet holds a post likely to compromise the safety of the enemy's posts, a vigorous attack may be expected, and nothing can excuse the fatuous imbecility of a commander who occupies such a post with a weak, unsupported party. On the other hand, if a commander finds that an important part of his enemy's line—say a commanding height—is weakly held, it is his duty to attack and occupy it. As, of course, no more than a strong detachment will be employed in such an operation, most of the dispositions for attack must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officer who leads it, and is responsible for its success. That officer should be competent to make such dispositions without being dependent on his subordinate for instruction or advice. A war of outposts is carried on very much after the fashion of savages, by sudden attacks and surprises. If it can be avoided front attacks should never be made. As a rule the advance should be against one or both flanks of the line of sentries, so as to distract and divide the attention of the piquet. An attack on an outpost ought to succeed precisely in proportion to the secrecy and silence with which it is made. Hence arises the resemblance between this form of civilised war and the contests of savages, who always endeavour to attack their enemies by surprise, to rush on hostile villages while their population are asleep. The fallacy that regular soldiers are incapable of bush fighting is one of those absurdities that constantly obtain currency from the habit of half-instructed men, who, imperfectly acquainted with facts, accept as true the conclusions jumped at by supposed authorities with little knowledge, and less capacity for generalising or deducing truth from what they do know. The patrols sent forward from the outposts of an army are peculiarly liable to attack, and if they can be captured by any amount of dexterity and cunning, they should on no account be allowed to escape. There are important reasons for this. The men and horses employed on such services are always carefully chosen, and if once lost they cannot always be replaced. Consequently, the more difficult the capture the more valuable the prize. Besides, if they are within or near our own lines, it is impossible to say where they may not have been, or what information of our dispositions they may not have collected. When the light troops of two opposite armies are equally active and enterprising, the most surprising adventures happens to the patrols. Sometimes a weak patrol is encountered by a strong one of the enemy. If the weaker do not get the first view of their opponents, either a chase or a stalking match—according as the ground is or is not favourable for rapid movement—is the result. If, on the other hand, the weaker first see the enemy, they will rather lie concealed, if possible, so as to observe what is going on, than betake themselves to flight. In that case Captain Walker's certificate should not have been suspended for one hour. On the other hand, if the Board considered the captain had not exercised proper precautions, then their suspension of certificate for only six months is a mere farce. Their finding, unfortunately for Captain Walker, implies this latter view of the wreck. But what I want to point out is, that this loss of the Cahors, and the narrow escape of her passengers and crew, was but one out of many disasters for which the steamship-owners, and the public who travel in these vessels, are indirectly responsible.

When a captain arrives at his owner's office, after a very rapid passage, he is patted on the back and made much of; but if an opposition steamer beats him on the voyage, he is received as coldly as if he had committed a crime. And so, with the travelling public, they encourage the skipper to run all risks so as to make a fast passage and "beat the record"; and I firmly believe that this craving for speed has much to do with the increased number of wrecks and loss of life at sea. Yours, &c.

July 23. QUID

A FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I think the very sensible remarks of your correspondent "Phos" are worthy of serious consideration at the hands of the friends of free trade in the colony.

There is no doubt as to the drift of our trade policy. When we hear harangues delivered upon every favourable occasion by the zealots of the "magic" protection policy, when statistics are distorted and torn to suit the appetites of hungry political crowds who crave after the good time that is to come, when protection and land nationalisation shall have realised the dreams of speculative demagogues, I say with "Phos" that it is time that the friends of free trade should take some such steps as have been suggested, and form an association for the propagation of sound views on politics—a free trade league. The effect of the present clamour for protection, as has been truly said by "Phos," may not be felt just at present; but as soon as the pernicious doctrines of the agitators have permeated the masses, and when circumstances appear which may tend to give their doctrines the appearance of truth, we shall feel the full effect of the work that is going on in many parts of the colony. A free trade league in able hands would be a benefit to protectionists as well as to free traders in fully discussing their respective policies, and have a politico-educational effect, which could not fail but to be of service to the colony at large.

I am, &c.. VALERIUS.

PRINCIPLES OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

In connection with the Board of Technical Education, a lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the School of Arts, by Mrs. Crowley, on "The Principles of the Kindergarten," it being one of a series of those she is engaged to give on the subject. It was listened to throughout with the greatest attention by a large audience. The lecturer, after having given some interesting details of the originator of the Kindergarten, Friedrich Frübel; the difficulties and prejudices he had to overcome in the introduction of the system; his own privations, and the modesty of his life; produced as evidence of the success of his work the fact that in the country that ridiculed him and his system monuments are now erected to his memory, and a memorial Kindergarten has also been raised by public subscription. The fundamental principle of the Kindergarten system is that as up to the age of six or seven years the brain is incapable of much strain, and the muscular system calls out for constant exercise, and the natural education is that which is obtained by its means, so, at the time when children are supposed to be best employed by sitting still, the Kindergarten says "No! the child wants occupation." Accordingly it is provided with exercises which, without distressing (whilst at the same time it prepares) the brain, and develops mind and body together. The lecturer showed that by the idleness of some muscles others must be overstrained, and this was done notably when the child maintained one position for any length of time. The child requires to be constantly active, according to all natural laws, hence its love for movement—called fidgettiness, but really activity. This Frübel has provided for by the occupations with which he has endowed the Kindergarten. Occupations by which the fingers are trained to dexterity, whilst they are most pliant, and which imperceptibly teach the three common subjects in our schools without distressing the child mentally. The eye, it was shown, is trained to habits of observation, and thus highly cultured without the injury which arises from looking fixedly at distant objects. The mind is therefore reached through the senses. The lung power is developed by the singing exercises with which the games that call all the bodily organs into active work are accompanied. The lecturer showed that it is unnatural that a child shall sit still, and completely contradictory to its wiser instinct. Whilst children usually are learning to sit still (which requires no skill or training on the part of the teacher), the child of the Kindergarten has mastered many things by its muscular agency. The lecturer exhorted those present not to look for prodigies in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but rather to the child's physical education, so as to give it a good constitution to begin life with.

DRESS IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

The fifth of a series of health lectures was delivered at the School of Arts yesterday afternoon by Dr. Scott Skirving, who chose for his subject the question of "Dress in Relation to Health." There were many other things to be considered besides mere healthiness of dress, though that ought to be the first consideration. He divided the subject into—(A.) The objects of clothing; (B.) the materials in ordinary use; (C.) the dresses of men and women; (D.) underclothing and night dresses. The object of clothing was to protect the body and maintain a proper and equable temperature. In considering the comparative value of dress material, the lecturer followed the lines laid down by Mr. Frederick Treves, pointing out the necessity of warm clothing, that is of garments capable of retaining the natural heat of the body; or, on the other hand, referring to cool garments, which by allowing the heat to escape brought the surface of the body more immediately under the influence of the cooler atmosphere which surrounds it. The usual temperature of the body is 98.6 Faht., and to keep the temperature at this mean average certain regulating influences must be at work, and this influence mainly occurs by means of the skin. The sensation of heat after exercise may be considerable, but it is only a sensation; in hot or cold climates the temperature remains the same. Heat is lost by the skin in three ways: By simple conduction, by radiation, and by evaporation of moisture from the body. Warm clothes are made of those materials which are bad conductors of heat; that is to say, that they do not easily in the cold weather conduct the heat away. Woollen textures, furs, and down rank first as non-conductors, or warm clothing; while flax, that is, linen, is the best conductor, that is, the coldest kind of fabric. As regards colour, it does not make any difference as regards warmth what colour the underclothing may be; but it does in the outer covering, because certain colours have an affinity for absorbing extraneous heat. Thus, dark colours absorb heat better than light. Another point to be considered was the hygroscopic property of clothing materials—that is, the property of certain substances for absorbing moisture. The lecturer then referred to the porosity and inflammability of various dress materials, afterwards proceeding to discuss the question of underclothing. He pointedly referred to the necessity for sufficiently warm underclothing, particularly in the case of boys, lads, and women, stating that wool was the best material for underclothing. With regard to nightdresses, he thought cotton or linen was the best material, as giving rest to the skin; but for children, who throw off the bedclothes

DEATH OF SIR WIGRAM ALLEN.

Another of our leading men has gone over to the majority. Yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, Sir George Wigram Allen died after a short illness. Towards the close of last week Sir Wigram was in his office, and apparently enjoying his usual health. On Saturday morning he was attacked by an illness which confined him to his bed. It is supposed by his family that the illness was occasioned by a cold which he caught during his last visit to town. Until Wednesday evening no serious danger was apprehended. During the greater part of that day he was cheerful and hopeful, and so confident were his family that there was no danger that they did not deem it necessary to send for several members of the household who were in another colony. Late in the day, however, Sir Wigram rapidly became worse, and before midnight hope of his recovery had become faint. From that time he gradually became worse, and at 10 o'clock on the following morning he passed away.

Few men in the colony have been better known than Sir Wigram Allen, and none have been more generally esteemed. He was identified with almost every movement both in the political and religious worlds, and he took an active part in many of the most important commercial enterprises in the city. He descended from a good stock. His father, the late Hon. George Allen, was one of the oldest and most respected of our colonists. He was the first colonial attorney and solicitor admitted to practice. From the time of his admission in 1822 until his death on November 3, 1877, he pursued a career of honourable activity. In 1842 he was chosen alderman of the first Corporation of the city of Sydney, and he was Mayor in 1844. In the following year he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council. In 1856 he was made a member of the present Legislative Council, and in the same year was elected Chairman of Committees, to which office he was subsequently re-elected 21 times in succession. He was also a member of almost every philanthropic institution in the metropolis, and contributed freely both of his energy and money to increase their usefulness. If there is anything in heredity, it will be conceded that the son of this distinguished, though unassuming, colonist came into the world richly endowed.

Sir Wigram Allen was born at Surry Hills on the 16th May, 1824. He was educated principally under the late W. T. Cape; first at a private school kept by that gentleman, and afterwards at the Sydney College, of which Mr. Cape became principal in 1835, and where so many of our native-born citizens were prepared for the arena of public life. Among his fellow-students were the present Chief Justice, Sir James Martin; the late Hon. William Forster, Sir Saul Samuel, and the late Canon Stephen. In 1839 he took the first medal in classics, and in the following year gained the highest prizes in the same subject and in mathematics. In 1841 he was articled to his father, and five years afterwards was admitted as an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He married in July, 1851, the eldest daughter of the Rev. W. B. Boyce, first President of the Australasian Wesleyan Conference. In 1858 he was appointed University solicitor, and subsequently one of the superior officers of that body. In 1859 he was made a magistrate, and chosen first Mayor of the municipality of the Glebe, to which office he was re-elected for 18 consecutive years. In 1860 Sir William Denison appointed him a member of the Legislative Council, and he continued to hold that position until the expiration of the term for which that body was created. In 1863 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education, and served on that council with Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir Roger Therry, Mr. G. K. Holden, Professor Smith, and others, for nearly 14 years—till the Public School Act came into force in 1867. In 1869 he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly for the Glebe, and was re-elected at two subsequent general elections. His representation of the Glebe extended over a period of 14 years. On the creation of the Department of Justice and Public Instruction he was appointed its first Minister, and he held the position and performed its duties to the satisfaction of all parties until February, 1875, when the Parkes Administration, of which he was a member, went out of office. At the election which took place consequent upon his acceptance of the office of Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, vigorous efforts were made to secure his defeat. It was publicly advertised that he had 60 relatives in the public service. He was in a position to say that there was not a single ward of truth in the statement. He declared "he had not one relative in the public service; and what was more, he never had one, except his father, who for some time held an elective office in the Legislative Council." He was also in a position to say, on the same occasion, that "he had himself held various offices, but he had never received a sixpence for anything he ever did in any of them." On March 28, 1873, he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He was proposed by Mr. (now Sir) Alexander Stuart, and seconded by the late Mr. S. C. Brown. Mr. R. Wisdom was also nominated. His name, however, on being submitted to the House, was rejected by 90 votes to 29, and Sir Wigram Allen was elected by 43 votes to 11. In consequence of a statement made by Mr. Forster that the member for Northumberland (Mr. Stevens) had inadvertently voted with the noes when Mr. Wisdom's name was submitted to the House, Sir Wigram Allen resigned the Speakership on the second day after his election to the office. The press commended his action as being that of a dignified and honourable gentleman. On March 30 he was re-elected to the position by a vote of 40 to 5. In returning thanks for his election he said that he would "always try to act with the purity of an English Judge and the courtesy of an English gentleman." He strictly adhered to his noble ideal. The unvarying courtesy and the undeniable ability which he brought to the discharge of his duties soon disarmed opposition, and the House showed its appreciation of those qualities by retaining him in the high and responsible office until 1883. Possessing a clear intellect, and gifted with patience and perseverance, his decisions as Speaker were sound, and seldom was any of them disputed. In 1877 he received the honour of Knighthood, and by none was the honour better deserved, and by none has a similar honour been more worthily carried.

In addition to the political and municipal offices which he filled, Sir Wigram Allen was a member of the University Senate, and a trustee of the Sydney Grammar School. He was also a director of a number of prosperous commercial companies. Honourable in his business transactions, from first to last in his adult career of 40 years the breath of calumny never justly rested on his name.

In works of religion and charity Sir Wigram Allen was both earnest and consistent. He was a Wesleyan by profession, but a Wesleyan of the original type, who loved the liturgy of the Church of England as the noblest repository of devotional thought in the English language. Regularly for years he read that beautiful liturgy every Sunday morning in the church which his father built on the Texteth Estate, and it is only the simple truth that by no person in Sydney has that service been better performed. Some of Sir Wigram's contributions to charity are known, but many are unknown. He was not accustomed to let his left hand know what his right hand did. In the exercise of the virtue of hospitality he excelled. Possessed of large means, he conceived that his wealth imposed upon him the obligation to entertain visitors and dispense hospitality to his fellow-citizens. In the palatial residence at Texteth travellers from the old country, and public men of mark from the sister colonies, received royal entertainment. There they found the courtesy, the refinement, and the kindness which are associated with the homes of England. Sir Wigram Allan has left a family of four daughters and six sons. Two of the daughters are married. The sons are all unmarried. Two of these took high honours at our local University, and one of these and another brother are at present studying at the University of Cambridge. In his political and social career, and in his domestic relations, Sir Wigram served his generation faithfully and well.

IMPROVEMENTS OF FRENCH HARBOURS.—A large outlay will shortly be made on the canals and harbours of France. A lump sum of 879,000,000 francs is to be expended, of which 713,000,000 francs are for canals, 100,000,000 francs for ports and harbours, and 60,000,000 francs for rivers. In addition there has been a supplementary grant of 100,000,000 francs for the ports, and 30,000,000 francs for the canals. Havre and Bordeaux are to have large amounts spent on harbour works.

NOURIZO purifies and enriches the blood and destroys all poisons in the system like American Co.'s Hop Bitters. Read.—[ADVT.]

SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

The synod again met yesterday afternoon in the Church Society's House. In the absence of the Primate (president) the Dean of Sydney occupied the chair and opened proceedings by reading prayers.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON (chancellor) moved,—"The third reading of an ordinance for accepting and adopting a constitution for the Provincial Synod of the province of New South Wales as agreed to and accepted by the Bishops and clerical and lay representatives of the Church in the several dioceses of the said province."

The motion was agreed to and the ordinance was passed.

RESUMPTION OF ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL.

Sir ALEXANDER STUART moved,—"That the synod approves and adopts the scheme for the disposal of the compensation money paid by the Government on resuming the St. James's School as submitted by the report of the Church of England Property Trust Diocese of Sydney trustees, and requests the trustees to take the necessary steps for immediately carrying the same into effect; and also requests that the Most Rev. the Primate, the Very Rev. the Dean, Hon. Edward Knox, Mr. Rolfe Cape, as individuals and not as members of synod, act until the third day of the next session of synod as a provisional governing body with whom the trustees may confer with reference to the carrying out of the scheme." He said that the property had been resumed by the Government, who were to pay about £38,000 compensation for it, and the question now devolving upon the committee was what was to be done with the money. The trustees of St. James' had a right to be fairly and liberally considered in this matter, because, if not entitled to the whole of the compensation money, they were being deprived of a place in which to carry on their school. It had been suggested that they should have a school on the model of an English Grammar School, and he thought they ought to have a thorough grade school to assist young men who might desire to have the very best Church of England education, coupled with the best secular education. They had not ventured to consider what the principles should be, or how the school should be carried on, but had merely ventured on giving an outline of what they thought should be done. The disposal of this money had been a subject of anxious consideration to the trustees, for while they felt that the parish of St. James had a claim for indemnity for the loss of the school building, it was clear that a large portion of the money paid for compensation should be applied to some more extended purpose of Church education. The trustees had, therefore, submitted a scheme by which it was proposed to devote £10,000 to the purchase of the present Diocesan Registry and Church Society's House from the trustees of Moore's-estate, and to place them at the disposal of the parish of St. James, for educational uses; and to devote the remainder of the money to the erection of a school of the highest type, open to all classes, in which the teaching should be in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. He moved the resolution standing in his name.

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH seconded the motion.

The following report upon the matter was then distributed amongst the members of the synod:—"Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Sydney.—The trustees appointed under the Church of England Trust Property Incorporation Act of 1881 have to report as follows: Since the last report 37 properties have been vested in the corporate body; of these three have since been conveyed to the Crown by the trustees, leaving fifty-six now in their hands. The properties conveyed to the Crown consisted of two portions of land at Sutton Forest, being the site of the minister's dwelling at that place, and the land known as St. James's School land in Castlereagh and Elizabeth streets, Sydney. The compensation money, amounting to £1000, received from the Crown for the Sutton Forest land has been expended in the erection of a new parsonage upon the Glebe land belonging to the parish. The total amount of compensation money for the St. James's School land and buildings, together with the interest allowed by the Crown until payment, amounted to £37,896 11s. 1d. A deduction, however, was made from this sum to the extent of £1050 13s. 8d. for rent charged by the Government for the use of the premises from the date of resumption until payment of compensation. The sum which thus came into the hands of the trustees was £36,844 17s. 5d., which has been deposited with the Bank of New South Wales at interest, and is now represented by the sum of £37,736 2s. 6d. The manner in which this money ought to be dealt with has been a matter of anxious consideration with the trustees, for while on the one hand the parish of St. James has a claim to be indemnified for the loss which it has sustained by being deprived of the school building, it is clear that having regard to the terms of the original grant, a large portion of the money now representing the property should be applied to some more extended purpose of Church education. The trustees have therefore communicated with the trustees and churchwardens of St. James' parish, and have also consulted the Bishop on the subject. And they now lay before the synod for its approval the following scheme, to which the trustees and churchwardens of St. James', so far as they are interested, have agreed, and which has the cordial sanction of the Bishop:—1. To devote a sum of £10,000 to the purchase of the present Diocesan Registry and Church Society's House from the trustees of Moore's-estate, and to place those premises at the disposal of St. James' parish for educational uses. These premises will be vacated in the course of a year, as the business at present carried on in them will be transferred to the chapter house, now in course of erection on the cathedral ground. 2. To devote the remainder of the money to the erection of a school of the highest type, including various departments of education for all classes of the community, in which the teaching shall be throughout in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, which shall be placed under the direction of a governing body of clergy and laity, to be elected by the synod, the bishop of the diocese being *ex officio* president.—For and on behalf of the trustees, SHEPHERD SMITH."

The Rev. Canon KING said they could either approve of the suggestions thrown out or reject them; or they might give the trustees instructions as to the carrying out of what they might consider to be a better plan. He believed the disposal of the money in the manner indicated was very fairly in accordance with the terms of the trust as originally proposed, but it occurred to him that it might be desirable for the Synod to impress upon the trustees economy in the disposal of this money, and he hoped that they would be able to place £8000 of it at interest, the interest to be devoted to assisting the committee appointed for the purpose of giving religious instruction in public schools. He would move as an amendment,—"That this synod approves of the disposal of a portion of the funds placed in the hands of the Church of England Synod Property Trustees, arising from the resumption by the Government of the building formerly known as St. James's School, in the manner indicated in the trustees' report, but direct the trustees to reserve a sum of not less than £8000, and to invest the same in suitable securities, and to pay from time to time the interest thereof to the Lord Bishop of the diocese of the committee appointed by the Synod on religious instruction in Public schools, to be expended in assisting to give the children and younger members of the Church in the diocese instruction in the principles of the Church of England." He believed a very suitable school building could be erected for £20,000, and that would enable the trustees to reserve the sum he had named to aid the committee they had already appointed. He believed the Synod had power to direct that this money could be devoted to such a purpose.

Mr. T. A. DIBBS seconded the amendment, because of the great good he considered it would do.

Mr. M. METCALFE briefly opposed the amendment.

Rev. A. W. PAIN supported the amendment. What Canon King proposed would effect in a very efficient manner the question of religious instruction in schools. It appeared to the committee that the great requirement was not so much an endowment which would render it unnecessary to appeal to the Church generally, but to provide for such a sum as would enable payment being made to an organising secretary who shall devote his whole energies to the work of raising the necessary means for efficiently carrying out the work of the committee.

Rev. C. F. GARNEST said he was not satisfied with the report, and did not intend to vote for the amendment; for his opinion was that the amendment took away a portion of the money from a fund which required the whole of it, and to divert £8000 to the purpose suggested would not be in accordance with the trust. The money originally was given wholly and solely for purposes of primary education, and whatever might be the increase in the value of the land, it was entitled to be applied to the same purpose, and no other than that for which the land was given in the first instance. The money they had in hand would barely do more than buy a piece of land, put up a building, and provide the teachers. The proposed school was not what was contemplated in the original gift, and to devote this sum to it was taking away the money from the purposes for which the land had been originally given.

The Rev. J. D. LANGLEY held the matter to be of the deepest importance, and he hoped that a great scheme would not be injured by a withdrawal of its funds.

The Rev. F. B. BOYCE moved an amendment to the effect that £5000 of the fund be devoted to the support of day schools within the diocese.

The BISHOP ruled that one amendment must be disposed of before they dealt with another.

The Rev. F. B. BOYCE then withdrew his amendment. He wished, however, to say that in his opinion the grant was originally made to the Church for the purposes of denominational education in connection with a school of the Church of England. The school was carried on for 30 or 40 years, and now as he understood it was proposed to carry the school away from St. James's parish. If such a proposal were carried into effect the children of the parish could not avail themselves of the school unless, perhaps, they consented to travel a long way to it. In his opinion the school would not be available to the children unless, indeed, a large amount of money was spent on a piece of land in the parish, and this he feared would prove very expensive, and would swallow up the whole of the trust fund. It would, he believed, be within the lines of the trust if some portion of the money were given for the purpose of carrying on education on the lines in vogue when St. James's School was a denominational school. This he thought would be more in accordance with the trust than the application of the money to imparting religious instruction in schools.

Mr. A. GORDON said that the trustees would do their duty fearlessly in this matter. One question for the Synod to consider was whether it had any control over the money at all. Under the Act of the Legislature the trustees were to carry out the trust, and the Synod could not treat this matter as a fund in connection with which there was no trust. There existed a trust fixed to the fund, and that trust must be carried out, and the Synod had nothing to do with the carrying out of that trust. The deed stated that the grant was made in order to promote education in the territory of New South Wales, and the words "St. James" only occurred in the description of the land. The land, however, was resumed by the Government, and the money paid for it was now in the hands of the trustees, and here, then, was a trust clear enough. After the purchase of the Phillip-street property they would have in hand £28,000, and this they were bound to apply to the purposes of education. The parish had no direct claim to it, and yet its interests had not been disregarded. The trustees now desired the Synod to appoint gentlemen to co-operate with them in ascertaining whether the educational system they proposed would be beneficial to the Church of England in the diocese. Difficulties might arise in the dispensation of this money, but it was desirable that it should be disposed of with the assent of the Church generally, and therefore the trustees desired to secure in their favour the feeling of the Church's representatives. They might have to go to Parliament in this matter to remove certain technical difficulties, but how could they do so unless they were prepared with a scheme for the disposal of the money? They now had a grand opportunity for doing work in connection with the educational system of the Church, and they should agree upon a scheme which would not be open to doubt or difficulty. The scheme which, in his opinion, should be adopted must partake of the character of the general system of education according to the principles of their Church.

Mr. C. STUART hoped that after the lucid explanation of the last speaker, the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. WEIGALL contended that after money had been expended in purchasing or renovating buildings for a school, a sum of only £15,000 would be available, and that the income derivable from this would not be sufficient to carry on a school of the high character proposed.

The Rev. S. H. CHILDS said he was in favour of a boarding school being established outside the city in a healthy climate, and he knew of no better locality for such a school than North Shore. (Laughter.)

The Rev. R. S. WILLIS thought that the poorer classes had been supplied with very large means of education, and that the time had arrived for the richer classes to have their share, and not to be entirely excommunicated. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, that if necessary they might go before Parliament with a unanimous expression of feeling.

Mr. E. BURTON thought the parish of St. James's was entitled to the expenditure of the whole £38,000.

Archdeacon KING explained that according to the terms of the report of the trustees, which were very general, a school might be erected anywhere. His own impression was that there should be a boarding school somewhere beyond the boundaries of the city.

The Rev. T. HOLME thought that when they considered the glorious efforts made in the face of mountains of difficulties by their Roman Catholic brethren towards securing religious instruction for their children, and when they saw to what a large extent the Roman Catholics had succeeded in this direction, they, the rich and powerful Church of England, should not be disheartened or afraid to take up the same matter in the spirit in which it ought to be taken up. They had an opportunity now to retrieve their character in some measure, and he thought that this sum of £28,000 might form a nucleus of a fund that no believed would be forthcoming for religious education.

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH thought Mr. Weigall's remarks deserved a few words of notice from the trustees. As a matter of fact the whole of the considerations brought forward by that gentleman had already received the earnest and serious attention of the trustees. It was not without consultation with those who might justly be regarded as practical men and men of experience in school work that the trustees ventured to bring forward a proposal such as this was. The trustees were assured that this proposal was practicable, and they now asked the synod to accord them permission to carry it into effect. As it was stated to be practicable, they had decided to ask the synod to appoint four of their own number, including the Primate, to advise with the trustees as to the carrying out of the proposal. If after mature deliberation together, the six trustees and the four representatives of the synod considered the proposal impracticable, it would, of course, not be carried out. He hoped, as he believed it would be proved otherwise, the amendment would be withdrawn, that they might present to Parliament, or the Equity Court, or the outside world, a united front in the matter.

Canon King, with the concurrence of Mr. Dibbs, was then permitted to withdraw his amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

SYNOD-NOMINATOR.

A ballot for a synod-nominator, in the place of Canon Allwood, was taken, and resulted in the election of Canon Günther.

VACANCY OF THE SEE.

Canon KING moved the second reading of an ordinance for the administration of the see during a vacancy of the see.

The motion was agreed to, and the house went into committee to consider the ordinance in detail. Some amendments were made, and the chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The synod adjourned until 4 o'clock the following day.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, GLEBE POINT.

St. John's Church, Glebe Point, has recently been enriched by a handsome reredos and by an organ, the general character of which is much admired. The reredos, which is a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, is of the early English style of architecture, and is carved out of white Oamaru (N.Z.) freestone. It was designed by Messrs. Blacket Bros., architects, of Pitt-street. The central panel bears in relief a large Latin cross, the side panels bear diapers of passion flowers, and other portions are embellished with foliated work. The organ was the generous gift of Miss Betts, of Glebe Point, of whose liberality the church bears other evidences. The instrument has been erected in the organ gallery which adjoins the chancel, and is on the south side of it. When the church was built, an archway was provided in the southern wall of the chancel, and this opening is the principal one that reveals the instrument. The lower portion of the archway is occupied by a highly ornate carved screen, the design of which is in the Norman style. This screen will doubtless be an enduring evidence of the skill of Messrs. Blacket Brothers, architects. The space above the screen is now occupied with a grouping of organ pipes, which have been treated in a most artistic manner with gilt and grey, light blue, and other colours. The organ itself is cased in clear pine, and has a coved front, portions of which are revealed between the columns of the screen. Only a small proportion of the congregation are able to obtain a glimpse of the organ front, and the only other indication there is of the existence of the instrument is a grouping of ornamented pipes, which occupy what has hitherto been a window in the eastern wall of the nave. The organ was built by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, of Hull, England, at a cost to the donor of between £600 and £700, and the erection of it was entrusted to Messrs. Layton Brothers, Newtown, who seem to have accomplished the work in a most satisfactory manner. The instrument has 56 notes, and one feature is that each and every stop applies to all of them throughout. The stops of the great organ consist of—Open diapason (8 feet), dulciana (8 feet), stopped flute (4 feet), principal (4 feet), twelfth (3 feet), fifteenth (2 feet), mixture (3 ranks), and clarionet (8 feet). The swell organ consists of—Lieblich Bourdon (16 feet), open diapason (8 feet), stopped diapason (8 feet), Gemshorn (4 feet), Spitzflöte (4 feet), mixture (2 ranks), horn (8 feet). Attached to the pedal organ are an open diapason (16 feet) and a stopped diapason (16 feet). The couplers are—great to pedals, swell to pedals, swell to great, swell octave, and pedal octave. Four combination pedals are connected with the great organ. The pedals and keys are in accordance with the latest resolutions of the College of Organists, London. The completion of the erection of the organ was made the occasion yesterday afternoon of a special choral service, which served in a high degree to bring out many of the excellent qualities of the instrument, which has a peculiarly rich tone. The church choir was strengthened by members of the Cathedral, of Christchurch, and of St. John's organ, with much success. The Rev. Mr. Blumm-Mark's (Darling Point) choirs, and Mr. M. Younger presided chaplin to H.M.S. Nelson, acted as precentor. Besides the Primate and the incumbent (the Rev. E. M. Salinière), the following clergymen took part in the service:—Revs. Dr. Corlette, S. S. Tovey, C. F. D. Priddle, T. V. Alkin, J. F. Moran, William Taylor, and Thomas Horton. The service was of a less joyous character than originally intended, a certain amount of gloom pervading the congregation in consequence of the death of Sir George Wigram Allen; and at the close of the sermon—which was given by the Bishop—Dr. Barry made reference to those qualities which endeared the deceased gentleman to a very large circle of friends. The sermon, which was eloquent in character, was based on Revelation xiv., 2, 3; and related principally to the function of music in Divine worship. The musical portion of the service included Dr. Clarke Whitfield's anthem, "Behold, how good and joyful," Samuel's Evening Prayer, from "Eli" (Sir Michael Costa), which was given as a voluntary, and was considered peculiarly appropriate to the mournful event mentioned above, and the Hallelujah Chorus, from the "Messiah," given as a concluding voluntary. The instrumental introduction to the service consisted of selections from the "Creation."

M. De Lesseps relates that on the occasion of his marriage, the day of the opening of the Suez Canal, November, 1869, his father-in-law handed him 100,000 francs as a present to his wife. At that time, he adds, Suez Canal shares were selling at 250 francs, or 50 per cent. discount. He invested the present in these shares, on which he realised 1,500,000 francs.

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INDUSTRIAL BLIND INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the Industrial Blind Institution, Boomerang-street, was held on Thursday afternoon. Sir Alfred Stephen, chairman of the committee, presided, and Messrs. Shepherd Smith, Thomas Buckland, and John Dawson, members of the committee, were also present. The attendance of the general public was small. The chairman called upon the assistant secretary (Mr. G. Cooper) to read the following report:—

"Your committee, in compliance with the rules of our association, as well as for the information of its subscribers and the public, have pleasure in presenting this report for the year ending on the 30th June last. The report for 1883-84, adopted at the annual general meeting in the latter year, expressed a well-grounded hope that the measures then in progress for increasing the usefulness of the institution would be successful, and your committee have not been disappointed. Since that date its affairs and prospects have continued to improve. There were then 12 workers only in the institution, the average number previously being 9. We have now 19, and there will soon be others added. Our subscriptions for the six months preceding the meeting of July, 1884, amounted to £195 11s. 6d. In the corresponding period of the present year they have increased to £229 12s. 6d. Since July last donations on our life-membership list have been received, amounting to £560 15s. 11d. The whole of this has been placed to the building account for future extensions and possible repairs. The appropriation of the annual subscriptions up to 31st December, supplemented by contributions from the Government, will be seen in detail in the balance-sheet. It may be well, however, to particularise in this place the two principal items of expenditure, namely, £627—the cost of material for the workers—and £581 paid to them. The quantity of work done during the year 1884-85 has been more than satisfactory, and the amount of sales is increasing. There were no less than 180 baskets of various kinds repaired, and 2446 made. Of mattresses made or repaired, there have been 176—besides mats, netting of various kinds, and fancy willow work (worktables, chairs, &c.) made, and 148 chairs or couches recaned. In the making of these articles, it is surprising with what readiness the work is learned; and some of the workers have earned, repeatedly, as much as 30s. a week each. But in sundry instances, formerly, owing in some degree to a less stringent control than prevailing, work has been accepted from the men, so indifferently made as to be unsalable, or by its inferiority to prejudice the institution. That state of things has long ceased: and no article is offered for sale, which is not fairly marketable and creditably made. The specimen articles sent to the Wealth and Industrial Exhibition were marked as 'highly commended'—and some were certainly as well made as if by persons blessed with sight. As the institution and its results become more widely known, we doubt not that its trade—on which so much of its success financially depends—will largely increase. The alterations in the building, to which the report of last year referred, have more than realised expectation. The basket-makers now occupy one large airy room, an arrangement which enables the overseer without inconvenience to instruct and supervise them all. The men also feel more happily placed by the companionship. And as this branch of work increases, with the increase of our inmates, a similar alteration further to enlarge the space has become necessary. We propose, at a cost of not exceeding £30, to remove the partition at the western end of the room, and thus add accommodation sufficient for four if not six more workers in that trade. Eventually, perhaps after the lapse of another year, it may be found necessary to carry out so much of the original design as shall include a much larger area. The workers in other branches—mattress-making, &c.—occupy necessarily other portions of the building. We would especially notice that part of the accomplished alterations, which has provided in the upper story a comfortable dining-room, with accessories, for all the inmates. Your committee hope ere long to complete arrangements, contemplated by its supporters at the formation of our society, for holding occasionally musical entertainments in the building, and the giving of readings there, for the instruction and pleasure of the blind and their families. Some ladies and gentlemen have agreed to undertake this grateful duty. We have to regret the death of Dr. Fortescue, the honorary physician of this institution, whose great professional skill and attention to the blind, whom it was his province gratuitously to inspect, require no eulogy from us. Dr. William Chisholm has at our request consented to accept the position, in succession to Dr. Fortescue. During the year death has also deprived the institution of two of our body, Mr. Lewis Wolfe Levy and Mr. John Marks—both of them valuable members of your committee, as they were equally of the community. It remains only to thank, as we do most warmly, the generous donors and subscribers to the institution for their support. We earnestly ask its continuance; and, of the public, especially members of the better and kindlier sex, that they will assist the association, as they most effectually may, not only by inspection occasionally of the building and the articles made or repaired there, and seeing and taking an interest in the men at their work,—but, in any other way which may suggest itself, aiding the beneficent work undertaken by this association; to the great relief of the industrious blind, and those dependent on them."

In moving that the report be printed, together with the appendix, and circulated among the life members and subscribers, the chairman congratulated the subscribers, the public at large, and all who were interested in the institution for the industrial training of the blind, on the work done during the past year, and on the prospects of the institution. He pointed out that their donations and subscriptions continued to increase, and that the number of the inmates also continued to increase; whereas, last year, there were only nine or 10 blind men working in the institution, now there were 19, and three or four more were expected in the course of the ensuing week. They had had some little trouble during the past year with some of their inmates, but he was glad to be able to report that everything was now going on well, and the inmates were satisfied. The committee were endeavouring to add to the comfort of the inmates of the institute, and to increase their small pecuniary rewards. The public at large might be aware that the institution owed its existence to the liberality of a deceased friend of the blind, who had left by his will the sum of £5000, to be laid out in a building for the relief of the indigent and industrious blind. In consequence of the terms of the resolution, it had been found necessary to lay out the whole of the money on the building. The result had been the erection of the present institution, which comprised a number of extensive foundations on which no building had yet been laid, but which he hoped would be utilised before long. It was proposed, as soon as they were able, to extend the building to board the inmates as well as train them. It had been thought at first that the institution might be worked in connection with the kindred institution for the relief of the blind on the Newtown-road. Sir Alexander Stuart, who took an active part in everything relating to the institution at the time of its commencement, and others interested in the institutions, including himself, considered the question in all its merits; but they came to the conclusion it was absolutely impossible to work the two together. The institution on the Newtown-road was for the instruction of the blind, chiefly children, as well as the deaf and dumb, while the aim at the Industrial Institution was to teach the blind a trade, and allow them a certain small sum amounting to 15s. per week for their maintenance while the instruction was going on. He had been considerably surprised at the facility shown by the blind in learning the use of their fingers. When an inmate commenced his training he frequently had not the slightest idea of how to make a basket, but at the end of 12 months he probably became quite an adept at it, although he might not perhaps turn out salable articles in so short a time. This, however, would probably follow in the course of 18 months or so. He wanted the public to pay the institute a visit and see for themselves what the blind could do when properly trained. It was intended to make the institute nearly self-supporting—he doubted if it would ever be made entirely self-supporting—and it depended very much on the interest the public took in the institute and in the patronage they bestowed upon it by bringing the useful articles manufactured by the poor afflicted inmates, whether the institute could be made self-supporting or not. He was sorry to have to announce the death of Sir George Wigram Allen, which occurred that morning. With melancholy pleasure he adverted to the fact that the last donation received by the institute had been the sum of £50 from the deceased. He knew from himself that only for his very pressing engagements he would this year have consented to be a member of the committee. In conclusion, the chairman said he had received a letter from Sir Alexander Stuart, stating that business in the Synod prevented him from being present at the meeting, to which cause the chairman thought might also, perhaps, be attributed the absence of others besides Sir Alexander.

The Hon. J. MACINTOSH seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Dr. RENWICK moved the second resolution, "congratulating the subscribers on the increased interest taken by the public in the success of the institution, and warmly commending its objects to general support." He had gone through the institution from top to bottom, and had been much interested by what he had seen. If the public generally would only follow his example and pay the institution a visit he was sure they would not regret it and that the institution would gain in support thereby. He hoped the time would come when every indigent blind adult in Sydney would be within the walls of the institution, enjoying the benefits of an industrial training. As President of the Deaf and Dumb Institution on the Newtown-road, he had once made a suggestion to Sir Hercules Robinson with regard to the treatment of the blind. The whole question had now reached a more peculiar stage. The blind children were being taught in the institution on the Newtown-road, then there was this industrial institution for teaching the blind a trade, and finally the religious institution at which Mr. Prescott was doing a good work in providing the blind with religious instruction, not only in town but throughout the colony. All three were most excellent institutions, whether we regarded the object they had in view or the manner in which that object was carried out. But he thought it was most unfortunate that there were three separate institutions for looking after the welfare of this small class of the community. He thought it would be far better in the interests of the blind if there were but one governing body to obtain subscriptions from the public for one main object; and he was sure, if the chairman were placed at the head of a committee charged with carrying out the whole work of providing education and training for the blind it would win the sympathy, approval, and support of all sections of the community. There seemed a needless waste in connection with the present method, and he hoped that before long they would see established in their midst a single institution charged with looking after the moral, religious, and industrial welfare of the indigent blind. (Applause.)

The Hon. J. B. WATT seconded the motion, which was carried.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Shepherd Smith, and seconded by Mr. J. Dawson—"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the committee, in succession to the late Mr. Levy and Mr. Marks, and to Mr. Laidley, resigned, namely, the Hon. E. Flood, M.L.C., Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, M.P., and Mr. A. Blacket, and that the other remaining members be re-elected." The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bush Missionary Society of New South Wales was held in an upper room at the Protestant Hall last evening, and was attended by an unusually large number of persons. Mr. W. Henson, who occupied the chair, bore testimony to the self-denying character of the labours and to the good accomplished by the bush missionary, and pointed out that while the spread of population in some districts formerly visited by the missionaries, had led to the settlement of ministers, and had to a great extent minimised the necessity for continuing those visits, other districts had opened up, and it was exceedingly desirable that they should not be neglected.

The secretary (Mr. Joseph Palmer) gave a short report of the society's proceedings during the half-year, explaining that the full annual report would be circulated in the course of a month or two. He stated that the three missionaries had been fully engaged—Mr. Scarfe on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, Mr. Duffield in part of the Western district, and Mr. Walton in New England. They had been well received, and met with a fair measure of success in their work of preaching the Gospel and selling religious literature. The society's lawsuit against the Commissioner for Railways, for compensation for damage caused by a waggonette in charge of Mr. James Smith having been run into by a train while crossing the line at Seven Hills, had resulted in a verdict of £50 10s. That amount, however, was quite inadequate to cover the actual loss to the society, to say nothing of the loss of the services of Mr. Smith, who was a most useful and efficient missionary; and who, it was feared, would not be able to work for some considerable time yet. The committee hoped before long to engage another missionary to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Smith's accident. The balance-sheet was also read. It was as follows:—New South Wales Bush Missionary Society. Cash statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Dr.: July 1, 1884, Balance due to Commercial Bank, £23 1s. 2d.; June 30, 1885, cash payments during year, £1376 9s. 3d.: total, £1399 10s. 5d. Cr.: June 30, 1885, cash receipts during year, £1293 3s. 11d.; balance due to Commercial Bank, £105 6s. 6d.: total, £1399 10s. 5d.

The election of officers then took place, and resulted in the appointment of the following gentlemen:—Committee, Messrs. Arthur Hunt (treasurer), Joseph Palmer (secretary), Walter G. Crane, A. W. S. Gregg, Andrew Menzies, E. G. W. Palmer, F. J. Palmer, Stephen Mills, William Pratt, T. P. Reeve, T. B. Rolin, John Wells; auditors, Mr. Henry Perdrian, jun., and Mr. B. Short, jun.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Duffield, Walton, and Scarfe, from which it appeared that Mr. Duffield had, during the six months, travelled 2074 miles, visited 402 families, and held 51 public services; that Mr. Walton had travelled 2083 miles, had visited 530 families, and had conducted 48 religious services; and that Mr. Scarfe had travelled 1726 miles, and had visited 532 families.

A brief address having been delivered by Mr. Short, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The question of the disposal and utilisation of sewage, as you are aware, is one of the most important questions of the day in all civilised centres; numerous theories have been propagated, and attempts made to carry them through; many statements have been made as to the value of sewage as a fertiliser of the land, either as applied in its crude state direct on the land, by way of irrigation, or with the solid residuum, dried with various chemicals to fix the ammonia after precipitation and filtration. Mr. Meehi, the great authority on all agricultural subjects, in a letter to the *Times* once declared that by allowing the sewage of London to pass into the Thames was a waste equivalent to that of sending ten million quarters loaves floating out to sea daily; he came to this conclusion after careful calculation, and stated that the manurial wealth wasted was sufficient to fertilise 40,000 acres of land. It appears necessary, then, to discover a process whereby the sewage could be transferred to the land in such a form that while it retained all its manurial value it would be deprived of its offensive odour, and of the means of affecting the health of the people. I believe I am right in saying that no system has yet been discovered to dispose of sewage at a profit, and therefore it must at present be dealt with as a nuisance, to be got rid of with as little expense as possible.

Broadly speaking, at the present day there are only three methods of dealing with sewage in an intelligent manner. First, by the earth-closet system; second, by irrigation; third, by precipitation and filtration. The first of these methods does effectually deodorise sewage immediately on discharge, fixes the ammonia and other salts, and when dug into the ground fertilises it greatly, and is to a certain extent profitable in small centres of population, where there is plenty of garden ground surrounding every house and cottage; but in towns where houses are closely packed together, and it is necessary to deal with large masses of deposit, the expense of supplying earth and of daily removal would quite destroy any idea of dealing with it profitably. The second system is by irrigation. In this case the land must be prepared by subsoil drainage and channels, laid down in all directions. The sewage flows on to it by gravitation, or is pumped on to it—in the latter case, of course, large pumping machinery and receiving tanks are necessary. The land is thoroughly irrigated, retains the solid, and the water being filtered through the land, flows away in a fairly pure state,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Platypus (s.), 217 tons, Captain D. Harpur, from Richmond River 21st instant. Passengers—5 in the steerage. C. and R. H. S. N. Company, agents.

Brunswick (s.), 173 tons, Captain J. Benson, from Macleay River 22nd instant. Tate Brothers, agents.

Woosung (s.), 1734 tons, Captain Hunt, from Hongkong 24th ultimo, via Port Darwin 7th instant, Thursday Island 11th instant, and Queensland ports. Passengers—For Sydney: Messrs. H. E. Reilly, C. B. Philbut, W. Tod. 1 in the second cabin; 2 in the steerage, and 11 Chinese. For Melbourne: 2 in the second cabin, and 8 Chinese. For Adelaide: 3 in the second cabin. Lorimer, Rone, and Co., agents.

Helen Nicoll (s.), 384 tons, Captain R. A. Fraser, from Clarence River 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Binstead, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Madden, Miss Hedfrang, Mrs. Ellem, Rev. Mr. Myerson, Messrs. Barsden, Ward, James, Preston, Loxton, Ellem, Captain Binstead, Messrs. Madden, Campbell, Tully, Tarleton, M'Millen. Miss Solomon, Johnson, A. M'Millen, M'Kinnon, Shortridge, Webber, and 16 in the steerage. John See and Co., agents.

Triumph (s.), 3749 tons, Captain Thomas Fernandez, from Port Chalmers 14th instant, via Lyttelton 17th instant, and Wellington 18th instant. Passengers—Mrs. New, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cleburn, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Smith, Miss New, Miss Campbell, Miss Todd, Miss Allen, Miss Bush, Miss M'Dowell, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hart and servant, Messrs. Campbell, Monoghan, Ellis, Allison, Cronin, Louesson, Shure, Wilson, Atkinson, M'Lean, Williams, Moore, Hodd, Cleburn, Allen, Hardcastle, Clarke, Christie, Ewenson, Heyward, Reid, Hewetson, Gallagher, George, Derbridge, Hughes, Barnett, Smith, Jessen, Lambert, Martin, Coy, Brown, Hickson, Abrahaun, M'Cullen, and 19 Chinese. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., agents.

Leura (s.), 1186 tons, Captain J. Pain, from Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Salway, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Greaves, Miss Hinton, Miss Bestman, Miss Vernon, Messrs. Raphael, Hinton, Eschnege, Monby, Gardner, Floyd, Cross, Saunders, Humber, Findlay, Conyers, Reid, Hogan, Edwards, Fitzgerald, Ainsley, Bentley, Sharp, Fullerton, Father O'Leary, and Masters Kent and Davis, and 27 in the steerage. W. Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, agents.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Tekapo (s.), for Newcastle.

Rotomahana (s.), for Auckland and Southern ports of New Zealand.

River Falloch, ship, for Newcastle.

Fak (s.), for Launceston.

Niagara, brig, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Port Phillip (s.), for Cambridge Gulf and Shanghai; Conference, barque, for Noumea; Annie Williams, barque, for Marseilles; Deloomya (s.), for Suva and Levuka; Allerton, ship, for San Francisco; Gabo (s.), for Melbourne; Murray (s.), for Manning River; Platypus (s.), for Richmond River.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 23.

Alfred Fenning, from Cape Hawke, with 30,000 feet timber; Woonona (s.), from Bulli, with 450 tons coal; Merksworth (s.), from Bulli, with 280 tons coal; Helena Davies, from Manning River, with 27,000 feet timber; Sea Foam, from Manning River, with 32,000 feet timber; Isabella, from Newcastle, with 200 tons coal; Heath, from Newcastle, with 360 tons coal; Saucy Jack, from Newcastle, with 240 tons coal; Newcastle (s.), from Newcastle, with 100 bales tobacco, 50 cases biscuits, 100 cases wine, 800 hides, 30 cases glass, 600 bags coke, 30 bales hay, 56 pigs, 30 calves, 100 cases corn flour, 4 bags oysters, 15 cases eggs, 4 scops fowls, 100 baskets fish, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 23.

Alfred Fenning, for Cape Hawke; Woonona (s.), Merksworth (s.), for Bulli; Helena Davies, for Nambucca River; Sea Foam, for Manning River; Isabella, Heath, Emperor, for Brisbane Water; Saucy Jack, for Newcastle; Index, for Botany.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 23.

Rotomahana, 1727 tons, Captain T. Popham, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Andrew Brown, Miss Brown, Colonel Haultain, Messrs. Andrew Brown, Roscow, M'Cracken, C. T. Newton, Levy, Robinson, E. H. Sherwin, John Lyell, Houston, S. H. Seager, D. Maitland, W. Stringer, Dale, Read, and 20 in the steerage.

Esk (s.), 854 tons, Captain J. P. Sharpe, for Launceston. Passengers—Messrs. Harris, G. Knowles, T. T. Riordan, B. Gibson, G. A. Jones, G. Stewart, James Cox, E. Dowling, R. D. Finlay, and 10 in the steerage.

River Falloch, ship, 1586 tons, Captain J. Davidson, for Java, via Newcastle, with original cargo.

Niagara, brig, 292 tons, Captain J. Stephen, for Newcastle, with original cargo.

Allerton, ship, 2028 tons, Captain J. Gyllenoreuts, for San Francisco. Passenger—Mr. John Humphries.

IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

[A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.]

Leura (s.), from Brisbane: 578 hides, 22 casks tallow, 15 bales skins, 40 bags bones and horns, 79 bags tin ore, 3 bales basils, 10 bales wool, 8 packages machinery, 35 bags arrowroot, 163 pieces pine timber, 49 cases pines, 19 bags sweet potatoes, 5 casks spe water, 34 head cattle, 3 horses.

Woosung (s.), from Hongkong: 9 boxes opium, 895 packages tea, 388 bags rice, 170 packages rice and salt fish, 3 boxes vermillion, 1 box silk, 30 cases cigars, and 3781 packages merchandise. (Optional cargo for Sydney or Melbourne: 2904 bags rice; also, 96 hides and 3528 bags copper ore, from Port Darwin.

Triumph (s.), from New Zealand ports: 10,700 packs oats and wheat, 800 sacks turnips, 5 bales wool, 250 kegs butter, 74 cases cheese, 300 cases meat, 17 cases bacon, 95 horses, 10 head cattle, and 28 packages sundries.

Ex Konoowarra (s.), from Melbourne: 300 sacks bran—JOHN CAMPBELL, Sussex-street.

Ex Deveron, from Glasgow: 100 casks William Younger and Co's Monk brand bottled ale—H. J. NICHOLSON, 92, Bridge-st.

Ex Rembrandt, from New York: 200 cases Dr. S. P. Townsend's compound extract sarsaparilla—H. J. NICHOLSON, 92, Bridge-st.

EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

Rotomahana (s.), for Auckland: 60 cases brandy, 2 packages rum, 9 packages coffee, 1 package tobacco, 200 bags rice, 980 bags pepper, 383 bags sugar, 10 bags flour, 26 bags maize, 6 packages drapery, 388 bags bonedust, 175 bags onions, 7 cases sewing-machines, 6 packages trees and plants, 6 coils rope, 20 packages tapioca, 1 bullock, 332 ingots tin, 671 cases fruit, 87 packages merchandise, and sundries.

Esk (s.), for Launceston: 40 cases galvanised iron, 3 cases boots, 15 cases fruit, 12 cedar logs, 4 bags mangolds, 4 trusses hay, 3 packages sundries.

Allerton, for San Francisco: 3200 tons coal.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards: July 23, Niagara, brig, 292 tons, Captain J. Stephen, for Newcastle, in continuation of voyage; Leura (s.), 758 tons, Captain John Tait, for Melbourne.

The three-masted schooner Iris was berthed at Moore's Wharf yesterday.

To-day the barque Lucia will be moved from Dibb's Wharf to the stream.

Yesterday the barque Leviathan was berthed at Burns' Wharf.

The ship Rembrandt was towed from the stream to a berth at the western side of the Circular Quay yesterday.

The ship Allerton cleared at the Customs yesterday with a cargo of 3200 tons coal for San Francisco.

The barque Bride, from Lyttelton, with a cargo of produce, was berthed at the Lime-street Wharf yesterday.

The barque Zohrab, from River Mersey, was yesterday taken to the Market Wharf, where she will discharge her cargo of potatoes.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Potosi with the inward English mails to June 19 arrived from London at the Semaphore, S. A., at 6.55 o'clock yesterday morning. The Sydney portion of her mails should reach here on Sunday.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Iberia, hence to London, arrived at Melbourne yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Parramatta left Melbourne yesterday afternoon at 4.45 o'clock, and may be expected to reach here early to-morrow morning.

The following are the movements of the E. and A. Company's steamers:—The Tasmanian (s.) left Port Darwin yesterday, at 3 a.m., for Thursday Island, Queensland ports, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide; the Menmuir (s.) left Foochow on 21st instant, for Sydney and Melbourne, with new teas; the Guthrie is expected to leave Foochow on 8th August, via Port Darwin and Queensland ports.

The steamer Platypus crossed the Richmond bar on the 21st, at 6.3 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads on the 23rd at 11.45 a.m. Experienced fresh southerly wind and fine weather. Cargo: 41 pine logs, 24 cedar logs, 1 gum log, 2000 feet sawn cedar, 322 bags maize, 110 hides, 4 bags horns, 2 bags bones, 3 casks tallow, 12 kegs butter, 20 cases eggs, 1 case honey, 3 scoop fowls, 1 pig, 19 calves, 83 packages sundries, and about 30 tons cargo from wreck at Cahors.

The ship Turkistan, from Sharpness to Sydney, passed Cape Otway at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is 97 days out, and is consigned to Messrs. Dalton Brothers, Pitt-street.

Lighthouses, ancient and modern, formed the subject of a very interesting and instructive lecture delivered on Tuesday night, by Captain Hutton, of the Government steamer Thetis, under the auspices of the Palmer-street Mutual Improvement and Debating Society. On account of the unfavourable weather the attendance was rather meagre; but those who found it convenient to attend were amply rewarded for their trouble. Although the subject is a large one, the lecturer did it justice, and referred to all the most important lighthouses of the world, including Eddystone, Inch Cape, or Bell Rock, Tour de Corduan, Pharos Island, Skerryvore, Wolfe Rock, North Ust or Stack, Bishop's Rock, Small's Rock, Longships, Duhsartach, Hen and Chickens, Sunderland, and, in our own colony, to South Head, Bent Rocks, and the Solitaires lighthouses. He explained Catoptric systems, the Catoptric or reflecting, and Dioptric or refracting, all others being simply modifications of either one or both of these. The question as to which is the best illuminant; whether oil, gas, or electricity, remains, he said, an open question still, but experiments had lately been made at the North Foreland lighthouse with each, the report in regard to which had not come to hand yet.

The ship River Falloch, bound to Newcastle with original cargo, was towed to sea last night.

The steamship Port Phillip, bound to Cambridge Gulf and Shanghai, is to proceed to sea to-day.

The steamer Te Kapo left the harbour last night. She returns to this port, and will sail for Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers on Monday next.

H.M.S. Nelson and Miranda left the harbour yesterday for a cruise, during which shot and shell practice will be gone through. They are to return to port to-morrow.

The steamer Leura left Brisbane Wharf at 2.10 p.m. on the 21st instant, rounded Cape Moreton at 7.30 p.m., passed the Solitary Islands at 11.35 a.m. on the 22nd, Seal Rocks at 2 a.m. on the 23rd, and reached Sydney Heads at 6.15 p.m. same day, making fast to the Sydney Wharf at 1.5 p.m. Experienced light southerly winds and fine weather during the passage.

The schooner the Queen, hence to Normanton, arrived at her destination on the 22nd instant.

The steamer Hauroto sailed from Wellington at 6 p.m. on the 22nd instant, for this port.

The barque Wodonga was passed by the steamer Leura off the Solitaries at half-past 11 a.m. on Wednesday, beating south. She wished to be reported.

The China Navigation Company's steamer Woosung arrived yesterday afternoon from Hongkong, via the usual ports of call, with passengers and cargo, and was berthed at the company's jetty, Smith's Wharf. The Woosung left Hongkong on the 24th June, and arrived at Port Darwin on the 4th July, sailed on the 7th, and arrived off Thursday Island on the 10th. The passage was resumed on the 11th, and Cooktown was reached on the 14th; left on the 15th, and arrived in Cleveland Bay on the 16th; left on the same date, and anchored in the Brisbane roadstead on Sunday evening. She experienced light winds and fine weather to Port Darwin, strong south-east monsoon and hard squalls accompanied by heavy rain thence to Thursday Island, moderate south-east winds and fine weather from there to Sandy Cape, and thence to arrival light southerly winds and fine weather. After discharging cargo at Brisbane the Woosung left Brisbane on the 20th, and had fine weather from there to port.

The Shipping Gazette of June 12 says:—"A survey has been made of the line-of-battle ship Hastings, with a view to her being adopted as a training ship, and handed over for this purpose to the Government of New South Wales. A report as to her suitability was forwarded to the Admiralty on June 4, and orders are expected to prepare the ship at once."

The steamer Helen Nicoll left Grafton at 5.30 a.m. on the 22nd instant, crossed the Clarence bar at 4.15 p.m. the same day, and experienced light southerly winds with fine weather and smooth sea during the passage. She entered Sydney Heads at 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd. Cargo: 1511 bags maize, 143 hides, 41 pigs, 7 coops poultry, 26 cases eggs, 26 bags bones, 24 bags heads molasses, 40 quarters beef, 15 calves, 1 horse, 371 bags sugar, 355 pieces cedar, 2 casks tallow, 661 cases meat, 15 bags oysters, 31 baskets fish.

The steamship Triumph completed another successful passage from New Zealand ports last night, berthing at the Grafton Wharf at about 8 o'clock. She brings a large number of passengers and a full cargo of produce, including 10,700 sacks of oats and wheat, besides 95 horses and 10 head of cattle. Captain Fernandez reports that the Triumph left Port Chalmers for Sydney via Lyttelton and Wellington on the 16th instant, taking her departure from Lyttelton on the 17th and Wellington on the 18th at 9 p.m., arriving at 7 p.m. on the 22nd. She experienced fine weather with light favourable winds during the voyage.

On the 2nd June there was launched from Mr. William B. Thompson's Park Shipbuilding Yard, Whitehall, an iron sailing barque of 1300 tons, to the order of Messrs. James Spencer and Co., of the Firth Line, Glasgow. The vessel was named the Firth of Solway by Miss Ida Spence, daughter of the owner. The ship has been built with all the latest improvements for ensuring safety at sea, and has special fittings for the colonial trade, for which she is intended. She has been constructed under special survey to the highest class of Lloyd's. Her length is 228 feet, breadth 36 feet 6 inches, and depth 21 feet. The Firth of Solway was to leave Glasgow for Sydney on June 30.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BRISBANE.—Arrived: July 23, Warrego (s.) and Fitzroy (s.), from Cooktown; Victoria (s.), from New Guinea via ports; Ranelagh (s.), Bodondo (s.), and De Bay, from Sydney. Sailed: July 23, West York, barque, for Portland, Oregon, in ballast. The Derwent (s.), for Townsville, arrived at Maryborough; the Burwah (s.), for Sydney, and Currajong (s.), for Rockhampton, left Maryborough this morning; the Bingadee (s.) left Bundaberg yesterday afternoon, for Newcastle; the Moreton (s.), from Townsville for Brisbane, arrived at Flat Top yesterday, and sailed; the Glanworth (s.), for Cooktown, and Cearn, for the South Seas, left Townsville yesterday afternoon; the Hesketh (s.) left Townsville yesterday afternoon, for Cardwell; the Duke of Westminster (s.), from Newcastle for London, via ports, left Townsville this morning; the Seres (s.), from Hongkong for Sydney, arrived at Cairns yesterday afternoon, and sailed this evening; the Wentworth (s.) left Port Douglas yesterday afternoon for Brisbane and Sydney, via ports; the Queen, schooner, arrived at Kimberley yesterday evening from Sydney; the Egmont (s.) left Rockhampton this morning for Sydney; the Maranoa (s.) arrived at Cooktown this morning from Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: July 23, Saxon, from Wallaroo; Picna (s.), from Clarence River; Integrity, from Port Stephens; Easby (s.), from Melbourne; Namoi (s.), Boomerang (s.), Nemesis (s.), Western (s.), Queen of the South (s.), Saxonia (s.), Ocean Ranger, Norman, Bannockburn, Clifton, Lalla Rookh, Juno, from Sydney. Departures: July 23, Luxor, for Kaneburn, with 971 tons coal; Pakwan, for Albany; Condong, for Tweed River; Ouseo, for Melbourne; Emily Mary (s.), Free Trade, for Lake Macquarie; Bortonius (s.), for Clarence River; Gabo (s.), Alhambra (s.), Sydney (s.), Namoi (s.), Chieftain, Crest of the Wave, Colonist, Menschikoff, Clara Jackson, Hirondelle, for Sydney.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: July 23, R.M.S. Carthage, at 8.40 a.m.; Titus (s.), at 11.45 a.m., west; Flora (s.), at 3.40 p.m., south.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: July 23, R.M.S. Iberia, from Sydney; Birksgate (s.), from Sydney; Tarnmung (s.), from Newcastle. Departures: July 23, Mercury (s.) and Flinders (s.), for Launceston; R.M.S. Parramatta, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.—Arrivals: July 23, R.M.S. Potosi, from London; Emu, from Melbourne. Departures: July 23, Ocean (s.), for Sydney; Lalla Rookh, for Oregon; R.M.S. Potosi, for Melbourne and Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.—Departure: July 23, R.M.S. Parramatta, at 4.45 p.m., for Sydney.

(FROM BOARD AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

RICHMOND HEADS.—Departure: July 23, Terranora, with two punts in tow, at 6.55 a.m. Passed: July 23, a steamer; at 7 a.m., south.

CLARENCE RIVERS.—Arrivals: City of Grafton (s.), at 6.25 a.m.; Australian (s.), at 6.30 a.m.

NAMBUCCA RIVER.—Arrival: July 23, Dolphin, ketch, at 7 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE.—July 23, punt arrived in tow of Ajax; Ajax (s.) anchored off bar; resumed voyage at 10.10 a.m. Departure: July 23, Murray (s.), at 5.50 p.m.

CAMDEN HAVEN.—Arrival: July 22, Bessie Maud.

MANNING RIVER.—Arrivals: July 23, Bell Bird and Ada. Departure: July 23, Sea Nymph.

CAPE HAWKE.—Arrival: July 23, Annie, ketch, at noon.

SEAL ROCKS.—Passed: July 23, Helen Nicoll (s.), at 11.30 a.m.; Ceres (s.), at 12.15 p.m.; a brig, at 4 p.m., south; Condong, schooner, at 12.15 p.m., north.

PORT STEPHENS.—Arrivals: July 23, Advance (s.), Kingsley (s.), during morning. Departure: July 23, Kingsley (s.), at 12.30 p.m. Passed: July 23, a schooner, flying "H.C.R." at 11 a.m.

WOOLONGONG.—Arrival: July 23, Kameruka (s.), from Sydney. Departure: July 23, Kameruka (s.), for Eden.

KIAMA.—Arrival: July 23, Bega (s.), at 10 a.m., from Shoalhaven. Departure: July 23, Bega (s.), at noon; Lass o' Gowrie (s.), at 8.20 p.m., for Sydney.

TERARA.—Departures: July 23, Bega (s.), at 8 a.m.; Mesinderry (s.), at 8 15 a.m., for Sydney.

JERVIS BAY.—July 23, Bonnie Dundee and Magic at anchor. Departure: July 23, Bonnie Dundee, for Bateman's Bay.

EDEN.—Departure: July 23, Flora (s.), at 12.30 p.m. for Hobart.

MORUYA HEADS.—Passed, July 23, a 3-masted steamer at 4.30 p.m., south.

GREEN CAPE.—Passed: July 23, R.M.S. Carthage, at 7.15 a.m.; Titus (s.), at 9.15 a.m.; Flora (s.), at 1.45 p.m., south.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: July 23, R.M.S. Carthage, at 8.40 a.m.; Titus (s.), at 11.45 a.m., west.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.—Inwards: July 23, one of Huddart Parker's steamers, at 12.25 a.m.; Birksgate (s.), at 7.40 a.m.; Government steamer Despatch, at 3.30 a.m.; Cheviot (s.), at 12.45 p.m.

SEMAPHORE.—Arrival: July 23, R.M.S. Potosi, at 6.45 a.m.

ALBANY.—Arrival: July 22, Franklin (s.), from Adelaide.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.

(PER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING AND UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.)

LONDON, JULY 23.

Arrivals: From Port Piris, Fritzoe, barque, sailed March 10. From Port Broughton: Jupiter, barque, sailed March 30. From Napier: Lady Jocelyn, ship, sailed April 16.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING.

In the Stock and Share Market to-day there was rather more business reported. Newcastle Steam and Nymagee Copper were dearer, Band and Albion Gold lower, others being quoted at about late rates. The following sales were reported:—Bank of New Zealand (New Zealand register), 21½; Australian General Assurance, £5 8s. 9d. (ex dividend); Great Cobar Copper, 11s; Nymagee Copper, 18s. 3d., 18s. 6d., 18s. 9d.; Wesley Tin, 8s.; Sunny Corner Silver, 5½, 5¾; Band and Albion Gold, 72s. Closing quotations were:—

BANKS.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Joint Stock	17½	17¾	New S. Wales	58½	59½
City	15¾	—	N. Z. Sydney reg.	22¾	23¼
Commercial	—	111	Ditto, N. Z. reg.	—	21½
Federal	53/6	54/6	Queensland Ntl.	9¼	9½
Mercantile	5¾	5¾	Union	68	70

STEAM.

Australasian	12	12½	Illawarra	7¾	8
Balmain Ferry	19/6	20/3	Newcastle	18/	—
C. and R. H.	7	—	N. Shore Ferry	40/	—
Ditto, preferent	—	—	Ditto, first call pd.	17/6	—
Hunter River	10½	10¾	Port Jackson	—	52/6

INSURANCE.

General, ex div.	5¼	5½	New Zealand	—	77/
Austrin. Mut'al, 2s 6d paid	—	15/	Pacific	—	15/
City Mutual	1/7	1/9	Sydney Marine	—	40/
Mercan. Mutual	3/	3/4	United	42/	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Australian Gas	13¾	14½	Perkins'	30/	31/
Ditto, new	8¼	9	Saywell's	17/	18/6
City Carrying	—	—	Shale and Oil	7/	8/
C'tlem'ne Brew'y	23/6	—	Exchange	13	—
Hudson Bros.'	9/6	10/	Vol. Land Order	—	174
Mont de Piété	21/3	21/9			

LAND AND BUILDING COMPANIES.

Anglo-A.I.F.&L.	31/	—	Metrop. B. & In.	5¾	—
C. B. & In., ex. d.	60/	64/	Mer. B. L. & In.	20/	—
Excelsior L., B., L., F. and B.	52/6	55/	Ditto, 7s paid	—	—
			Syd. Freehold	27/6	—

MINES.

Bulli Coal	11	—	Wickham and Bolloch Island	18/	19/6
Burwood, 20s paid	14/6	17/	Ditto, 10s paid	—	—
Ditto, 12s paid	7/	10/	Great Cobar Copper	10/6	12/
Newcastle	16	—	New Mnt. Hope	13/	20/
Stockton, 20s pd.	—	23/	Nymagee	19/	19/6
Ditto, 17s paid	—	20/6	Wesley	2/6	3/3
Vale of Clwydd	13/6	17/	Sunny Corner	5¾	5¾
Wallsend	3¾	—	Band & Albion	71/	72/
Waratah	9	—			

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

N. S. Wales Funded	—	—	Debentures, due 1902	108½	—

The sixty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the Australian Joint Stock Bank was held at noon to-day, Mr. J. B. Rundle in the chair. The report, of which the leading items have already been published, was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks was given to the directors, general manager, and officers for their very successful management of the bank.

The half-yearly meeting of the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company was held at noon to-day; Mr. M. Metcalfe, chairman. The report showed that the net profits for the half-year—including receipts for traffic over the company's railway, after payment of mining expenses, traction, salaries, directors' fees, bonus to officers, and charges, &c., providing for wear and tear, and depreciation of the company's property, and carrying to reserve fund £1135—amounted to £26,681, to which had to be added balance from last half-year £14,113, making together £40,794. From this the directors declared a dividend of £1 per share, and a bonus of £1 10s. per share, which require £25,000, leaving at credit of profit and loss £15,794. The report was adopted.

The fifteenth half-yearly meeting of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held this afternoon—Mr. John See, M.L.A., in the chair. The report showed that the premiums received had amounted to £4619; interest received and accrued, £482; previous balance, £532, making £5641. The expenditure had been—Fire losses, £1421; reinsurances, £989; charges, commissions, salaries, &c., £1580; bad debts and office furniture written off, £118; leaving a balance of £1631, out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and to carry forward the balance, £1031, to next half-year. The report was adopted, and a cordial vote of thanks passed to the directors, manager, and officers of the company.

The half-yearly report of the Mercantile Building Land and Investment Company for presentation to the shareholders on the 31st July, shows that to the balance from last half-year amounting to £14,801, had been added £9527 profit on land, and £2286 from other sources, making in all £26,614. On the other side expenses had amounted to £1091; discount, exchange, and interest, £506; conversion of shares into stock, £21,000, leaving a balance of £4017, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—To half-yearly interim dividend equal to 15 per cent. per annum on £20,584 10s., £2218: bonus to depositors over 6 months, 1½ per cent., and bonus to depositors under six months, 1 per cent., £27; reserve fund, premium received on shares, £1435; carrying forward to next half-year, £336. The sum of £10,750 had been expended in the purchase of the block of city land, having frontages to Park and Castlereagh streets, of 46 and 75 feet respectively, upon which it had been decided to erect handsome and commodious premises.

In the Import markets to-day there was rather more life, though trade is far from active. Breadstuffs are moving off steadily at late rates. The deliveries for the week amount to 228 tons of flour and 10 tons of wheat from the country, and 963 tons of flour and 438 tons of wheat from other colonies, the wheat being from New Zealand. The exports (chiefly to Queensland ports) amounted to 295 tons of flour. No business of importance transpired in tea. The sugar market is steady. A better inquiry noted for brewers' crystals; a small parcel was quitted at £30 10s.; Mauritius white grainy sugar sold at £29. The shipment of China sugar to hand to-day has already been placed. There is more disposition to buy up candles, owing to the lowness of the price, though the continued depression in the home tallow market does not afford very encouraging prospects of an advance on the other side. The month's shipments from English ports advised by to-day's mail show more than a month's average, and it is possible that others may be coming on from the Continent. In other grocery goods there was no very marked feature in the day's trade. There is somewhat more inquiry for malt, and brewers' materials are not unlikely to receive greater attention next month, when the brewing trade is expected to become more active. In liquors, we hear of sales of Dagger stout to arrive at agents' prices, and business is also noted in Foster's. Spirits continue dull of sale, and prices are fairly steady. In metals, galvanised iron can only be sold at very low rates; and some parcels have been so quitted. Rather more inquiry noted for fencing wire, business in No. 8 being done at £12, and for a small lot of No. 6, £11 10s. was paid. White lead, in sympathy with sheet lead, has advanced in value. A good trade was done in low-test kerosene oil at 1s. 4d.; and an improving inquiry was noted for castor and China, with business at late quotations. In building materials, we hear of sales of ⅜ in Baltic lining, to arrive, at 9s. 9d.

By the incoming mail steamer we have London files to the 12th June. The money market was quiet. Three months' bills had been discounted at ¾ to 1 per cent., money continuing very abundant, and in consequence stocks generally had advanced. The closing prices of Bank stocks were:—Bank of Australasia, 92 to 94; Bank of New South Wales, 67 to 69; Bank of New Zealand, 26½ to 27⅛; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 33⅛ to 34⅛; London Chartered of Australia, 21 to 22; Queensland National, L., 11 to 11⅛; Union of Australia, 73 to 75. Shipments to Australia continue on the ascending scale, the declared values for the four weeks ended June 10 amounted to £2,068,500, against £1,856,000, an increase of £212,500 on the figures of the preceding month. To Sydney the shipments amounted to £699,900, an increase of £39,100; to Melbourne, £593,100, an increase of £93,100; to Queensland, £198,000, an increase of £12,100, there being decreases in the shipments to South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, but an increase to New Zealand. To Sydney the exports included drapery, £272,700; leather and saddlery, £43,270; books, paper, and stationery, £28,129; rails and general machinery, £81,100; gunpowder, 1524cwt.; hardware and cutlery, £31,800; pig iron, 1065 tons; galvanised iron, 1436 tons; sheet lead, 191 tons; tin-plates, 4208 boxes; linseed oil, 19,450 gallons; cement, 14,880 barrels; tobacco, 12,320lb.; brandy in bulk, 20,860 gallons—in case, 10,240 gallons; rum, 15,600 gallons; geneva, 5700 gallons; British spirits, in bulk, 15,160 gallons—in case, 11,120 gallons; red wine, 3280 gallons; white wine, 4860 gallons; beer, bulk, 1057 barrels of 36 gallons—glass, 1387 barrels of 36 gallons; malt, 2137qr.; hops, 276cwt.; sardines, £1020; assorted oilmen's stores, £7870; white salt, 811 tons; rocksalt, 230 tons; candles, 1002cwt.; raisins, 652cwt.; currants, 1487cwt.

The depression in the London tallow market is confirmed by a private cablegram received to-day, to the effect that prime beef tallow has been sold in London at 26s. 3d. per cwt., the lowest figure at which a sale has been advised, and a price considerably lower than that at which the parcel was purchased in this market.

Auction sales of green sheepskins were held to-day. Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin report the quittance of a catalogue of 1400 at from 3s. to 3s. 5d. for best. Messrs. J. H. Geddes and Co. disposed of a quantity at from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. each.

At the Homebush fat stock sales to-day 829 head of cattle and 8200 sheep were penned. The market was unchanged.

Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Co. are advised that the first instalment of new season's wool, from Dunlop station, River Darling, consisting of 41 bales, has been consigned to them from Byerock.

Messrs. F. W. Hedgers and Co., of Calcutta, under date June 23, report:—

"Jute Goods.—During the early part of the fortnight under review, there was rather more inquiry for the colonies, and some business was done for July-September shipment, say, 10-11,000 b. cornsacks, at 19a. and 19a. 4p. for 9 and 10 shot respectively, and a parcel of bran bags at 13a. 4p. Subsequently, on its becoming known that other mills had stopped work altogether, and some gone on short time, there was less inclination evinced by the remaining manufacturers to sell for forward delivery, and this is the position to-day, with an upward tendency in prices, and considerable difficulty in working contracts. We quote:—Woolpacks, 10¾lb., at 11a., f.o.b.; ditto, 11¼lb., 11a. 6p.; 10-shot cornsacks, at 19r. 6a. to 19r. 8a.; ore bags, 20oz., at 8r. 12a.; bran bags, at 13r. 8a. nominal. Rice is unchanged, at No. 1 Seeta at £10 2a. 6d. f.o.b. Castor Oil: Our market is a little firmer, with some demand at impracticable prices, and to-day's rates are:—London, good seconds, 8r. 2a.; No. 3, 7r. 14a. Freights remain dull, at: Australian (steamer) as last; London (steamer), 26s. 3d. to 30s.; London (sail), 30s. Exchange: 6 marks credits 1s. 7 7-32d. to 1s. 7¼d."

We have received the following London telegram, dated 21st July, 1885:—

"Wool: Market unchanged; the Continental markets are fully stocked with River Plate wool, supplies of which are increasing. Wheat: Market firm; Adelaide is worth 31s. 6d.; New Zealand, 32s. 6d.; and Tuscan, 35s. per 496 lb.; Adelaide A2 is worth, c.i.f., off coast, 34s. per 480 lb.; Tallow: Market unchanged. Leather: Market unchanged. Copper: Market easier. Tin: Market firm; fine Australian, in warehouse, is worth £93 15s. per ton. Mother-of-pearl shell: Market unchanged. Copra: Market unchanged. N. Z. Hemp: Market quiet; fine worth £26; medium, £19; and common £16 per ton."

The steamer Woosung arrived to-day from Hongkong with a general cargo.

The following is a return of produce received at Darling Harbour Station per rail for the week ended July 23:—

Wheat, 9 tons 17cwt.; flour, 223 tons 2cwt.; sharps, 5 tons 4cwt.; barley, 2 tons 12cwt.; maize, 8 tons 14cwt.; meal, 12cwt.; potatoes, 13 tons 17cwt.; bran, 65 tons 12cwt.; pollard, 22 tons 3cwt.; hay, 140 trucks; straw, 61 trucks; chaff, 118 trucks; wool, 170 bales; sheepskins, 98 bales; kegs of butter, 211; cases of butter, 134; cases of cheese, 12; bags of bacon, 16; sides of bacon, 73; cases of eggs, 240.

The following table shows the declared value of the Imports and Exports at the Sydney Customs from January 1 to July 18, 1884 and 1885:—

—	1884.		1885.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
To Jan. 10	£743,386	£841,062	£385,137	£516,785
" 17	553,200	222,230	428,141	147,127
" 24	193,667	220,160	288,438	387,377
" 31	278,116	482,565	508,358	349,200
Feb. 7	350,391	404,914	403,727	182,992
" 14	467,005	440,098	351,687	227,266
" 21	474,276	241,856	501,302	226,984
" 28	330,356	201,093	254,865	191,796
Mch. 7	288,276	149,714	400,436	174,825
" 14	470,995	350,202	281,437	140,973
" 21	470,811	275,518	414,734	221,500
" 28	383,416	218,495	484,563	289,779
April 4	320,675	179,463	402,912	116,032
" 11	469,554	133,548	504,040	115,170
" 18	321,289	132,864	420,677	199,451
" 25	403,585	239,351	489,820	143,141
May 2	450,352	183,803	257,066	215,593
" 9	344,377	126,343	399,373	119,966
" 16	341,286	195,430	480,457	116,236
" 23	316,230	156,919	264,982	173,230
" 30	378,919	134,809	873,096	218,901
June 6	306,697	133,574	400,677	144,022
" 13	443,636	153,586	494,338	147,387
" 20	463,425	224,236	374,886	107,377
" 27	256,545	184,926	389,483	192,211
July 4	358,262	164,851	338,506	141,450
" 11	358,198	97,074	252,202	151,873
" 18	493,033	201,883	396,886	167,306
	£11,239,154	£6,543,289	£10,791,703	£5,470,835

The value of imports at the port of Sydney for the week ending 18th July, 1

reason to doubt whether the colony is not going a little too fast in the matter of railway construction. The total earnings for 1884 amounted to £682,179; the working expenses to £324,643. The net profits were thus £324,643, which was equal to the payment of 4·042 per cent. on the capital spent on the completed lines, amounting to £8,031,538. Of this revenue, however, it is to be remarked that £51,547 is represented by crediting the amount of free passes as receipts; a system of making up revenue that is not confined entirely to Queensland. Though the rate of profit from so small a community cannot be regarded as unfavourable, yet it is unsatisfactory to observe that it is ·176 percent. less than the rate for 1883. It is sought to be shown by the COMMISSIONER that the decrease is mainly due to the falling off in the traffic consequent on the drought, and perhaps something is due to that; but it is also in part attributed to the opening for traffic of "comparatively unremunerative sections of railway." Of this there can be little doubt. We have but recently shown that many of the newer lines in New South Wales are worked at a considerable loss, reducing the profit on the older lines. Whilst one section, that from Sydney to Granville, pays as much as 7·70 per cent., others not only pay nothing but leave an actual loss in the working expenditure. In Queensland, also, the older lines pay, in one instance, as much as 4·773 per cent.; but the profits on the main, the Gympie, and the Central lines are all reduced by small returns from extensions and branches. There is this to be said in favour of the Queensland railway system, that they have not yet gone so far as we have in taxing the old lines to pay for the new; from which it appears, that whilst no line pays so well there as do several of ours, none of them are worked at such unremunerative rates. It is only in the most populous districts that the lines, though constructed at half the price of ours, can be made to pay; and it seems to be doubted, though the contract price of all lines let since 1880 has averaged only about £2200 per mile, whether extensions at these rates can be worked remuneratively. Railway construction is carried out on the most economical methods, and yet the results seem to point to the fact that the work is being overdone. The first section of the Cooktown line, opened this year, was not expected to pay. The COMMISSIONER plainly says that by constructing unremunerative lines of railway too quickly he looked for a reduction in the percentage of net profit on the whole of the lines. In 1884 the increase in the gross earnings had been only 15·52 per cent., the increase in the working expenditure had been 22·72 per cent. On new lines with small traffic the working expenditure will always be large in comparison with the earnings, especially where these earnings are from unduly low rates. In New South Wales we have frequently pointed to the very low rates and charges made on the newly-constructed railways. Whether the rates are fixed on the same low scale in Queensland, we are not aware. If there is to be any great enlargement of the railway system, either of Queensland or New South Wales, without loss to the public revenue, it must be by the fixing of rates proportioned to the value of the service rendered to the railway customers. No doubt advantages derived by the general community from the opening up of the country by railways justify some departure from the ordinary profit and loss rules which regulate management by private companies. We may be willing to pay some deficiency on account of the railways, but on the other hand we may pay too much. The tenor of the report in question seems to show that we may go too far, as they have gone in New Zealand, in the construction of more or less costly lines of railway which cannot for a prolonged period pay anything like interest on the capital borrowed for their construction. What is said of Queensland by its own COMMISSIONER in view of an expenditure of £7,743,208, authorised but not expended, is true of every colony of the group. As he does not look for a remunerative return on the lines which this money will construct, neither can we regard with complacency our own authorised expenditure of £18,000,000 on lines such as that from the Clarence to New England, from Wagga Wagga to Tumberumba, and some others. The general experience and the opinion of our creditors, it is to be hoped, will give a wholesome check to extravagant railway proposals.

The fuller news that we get by the mail shows very clearly that the defeat of the English Liberals was the result of their own weakness rather than of the strength of the Opposition. And the fact may well be noted by Governments elsewhere. It will be remembered that on the night of the contest the Conservatives managed to secure a majority of twelve. The remarkable fact, however, is that while the Conservatives got their forces together, there were no fewer than sixty Liberals absent from the division. From this it will be seen that the downfall of the Liberal Government was not due to the loss of the Liberal majority; the Government were defeated because their supporters were not in their places. Nor does it seem that their absence was the fault of the members themselves. Our correspondent explains that more than forty Liberals were absent because the Government Whips had neglected to explain the importance of their being present. The Conservative majority will therefore be seen to be the result of the undutifulness of the Liberal officials. And yet it does not appear that it was the Whips alone that were responsible. Finding themselves in a minority, the Government could easily have secured an adjournment of the debate; but they allowed the debate to take its course, the explanation being that if the Government had not been defeated, in consequence of the difference over the Irish Crimes Act it would have broken to pieces. In a day or two, it is explained, the split in the Ministry would have been made patent to the world by the secession of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir CHARLES DILKE. In this way, if the sixty Liberal members had been present, the mischief which the Tories might have failed to inflict the Liberals might have inflicted on themselves. It is pointed out that Mr. GLADSTONE is too honest a man to resort to a petty device for the purpose of preventing his Government from falling to pieces; but whatever the exact explanation of the downfall may be, it is evident that the Conservative victory was the result of Liberal defections of some kind or other. With much stronger forces than the Tories, the Liberals allowed themselves to be beaten by them. And it is in this way that most of our own Governments break down. In every department of life, division is weakness, and union is strength. Men who fight successfully must fight shoulder to shoulder. In prospect of the coming session, it would not be amiss if the members of our own Government would bear this in mind. During the last few days something more tangible than rumour has been assuring us that calamity, like the one that befell the Government of Mr. GLADSTONE, is to befall the Government of Sir A. STUART. The PREMIER, we have been told, is to give place to one of his colleagues. Who the colleague is to be is not exactly clear. But the intimation is that before very long the Government will yield to the great law of change, and in some way or other the intimation may turn out to be correct. Governments do not last for ever, and in these colonies the average reign of Ministries is not a long one. Sooner or later the present Government will have to go as other Governments have gone before it. Meanwhile, however, the Government will consult its own interest, and perhaps that of the country, by pulling together. It can hardly be necessary, for example, that while the MINISTER FOR EDUCATION is saying one thing in one part of the country, the MINISTER FOR LANDS should be saying just the opposite in another. Nor is it desirable that while one member of the Cabinet is working out one set of ideas, another should be contending for something in a totally opposite direction. As a rule, a divided Government gets a divided following. As long as Mr. GLADSTONE kept his colleagues together he kept his supporters together: but when the former got demoralised, the latter got demoralised also. A weak Government has a chance where there is a divided Opposition, and it takes a strong Opposition to make headway against a Government that acts in concert. The fate of the Government of Mr. GLADSTONE supplies another illustration of the fact that the Governments that last longest are those that pull together.

One of the telegrams which we publish today confirms the report of the death of the MAHDI. MAHOMMED AHMED, instead of being smashed by the British, has fallen a victim to smallpox. Six months ago an announcement to this effect would have sent a feeling of relief through the British nation, if not through the civilised world; to-day it will be regarded as of little or no consequence. For many weeks past nobody has cared to ask whether the MAHDI was dead or alive. So fast do we live now, that we have all but forgotten that there was ever a MAHDI at all. And yet, during the present year, the movements of the MAHDI have been of far greater interest to average Englishmen than have been those of Mr. GLADSTONE or of Prince BISMARCK. The object of the expedition to Khartoum which was planned in February last, and in which we took so prominent a part, was not the avenging of the death of GORDON, or the conquest of the Soudan: it was the crushing of the MAHDI. The Nile expedition of last year was organised for the relief of GORDON, but for the further expedition of this year there was but one object, and that was the destroying of the power of the MAHDI. GORDON himself maintained that there would be no peace in the Soudan until MAHOMMED AHMED was got out of the way. His standing contention was that the Egyptian difficulty could only be settled by the smashing of the MAHDI. The MAHDI declared himself to be, and by tens of thousands of Arabs he was accepted as, a prophet and a conqueror. He was a messenger from the other world, and the pre-destined ruler of this world. By his instrumentality the Infidel was to be vanquished and Mohammedanism was to be made the religion of mankind. The present, it was said, was the time in which a Mahommedan Messiah was to come, and MAHOMMED AHMED declared that he was the Messiah. And the Mahommedans of Arabia and Upper Egypt believed him. In those two countries alone there are more than twenty millions of Mahommedans, and it was generally believed that they had pinned their faith to the new prophet. Nor was the successor of MAHOMET to limit his operations to the Soudan. From El Obeid and Khartoum he was to march to Cairo, and when Egypt was subdued war would be declared at Constantinople. Nor were we without our fears that the rising in Turkey would be followed by a rising in India. Aggressive Mahommedanism was to make a grand effort to convert the world. The project has not succeeded; but six months ago it was regarded as the one project that was likely to succeed. The construction of the Suakim-Berber railway, the employment of some twenty thousand British troops, and the carrying of the Egyptian frontier from Assouan to Wady Halfa, were the result of a general belief that what the MAHDI said he meant. Nor was it so clear that he would be unable to carry out his programme. Though he failed in the end, at first he threatened to be a terrible success. He collected followers who were able to crush their enemies. His soldiers were not only bold enough to face British regiments; they were sometimes strong enough to break British squares. For four years he managed to control an organisation that tried the heroism of our soldiers and baffled the designs of our statesmen. The MAHDI may have been an impostor; he was, however, a power. But, though his power was unquestionable, it did not last. The first MAHDI was followed by a second, and, as is usually the case, the second declared war against the first. The people who were to conquer the world quarrelled among themselves. Further, we are told that the rebels who gave so much trouble to the British are now proving themselves insufficient to cope with the Egyptians. Yesterday it was reported that the forces of the KHEDIVE defeated the rebels at Kassala, and before very long we may hear that they have defeated them at Khartoum.

The almost sudden death of Sir WIGRAM ALLEN causes a loss to the colony that will be both deeply and widely felt. It brings to an end a life that was crowded with business; and how large a portion of that business arose from his charge of the affairs of other people, his connection with semi-public institutions of a provident or benevolent character, or was involved in his occupancy of important positions in public life, is too well known to need more than a reference in this place. Sir WIGRAM ALLEN had been a public servant in the true sense, though much of his service was rendered in a quiet, unostentatious way. As member of Parliament and as mayor of a municipality, as Speaker of the Assembly and in the Senate of the University, on the old National Board and in the Council of Education, he did for a succession of years good work for the public; and, notwithstanding the ceaseless activity of his private life, he found or made time and opportunity to "serve his generation." A man of great shrewdness, business ability, and tact, he was conspicuous also for courtesy and a kindly disposition. Successful in his profession, if he had, like other successful men, his enemies, he made and retained many friends. Inspiring confidence by his integrity and sound judgment, he was the depositary of many trusts, and bore the burden of many interests. There are men whose passing away would leave a larger vacancy apparent in public life, but there are probably few amongst us whose place would not be more readily filled. He was a man who, amidst assiduous devotion to private affairs, went beyond them and won honours from his neighbours, from the representatives of his country, and from the Crown; and his honourable memory will live. He was an Australian born, who did credit to the land of his birth.

A telegram from Melbourne informs us that the Government of Victoria and the Melbourne Harbour Trust have agreed to contribute equal portions of a fee to Sir JOHN COODE for an inspection and report on the harbours of the colony and their improvements. Sir JOHN COODE will shortly be in Melbourne, and it is a question well worthy the consideration of our Government whether the opportunity should not be seized for securing, if possible, the benefit of his services for this colony also. Although nature has done so much for us in Port Jackson, the utilization of nearly all the other harbours along our coast must be the work of art. We have done much at Newcastle, where, in spite of early cavils and discouragement, the efforts of the engineers have been crowned by success. But a great deal more remains to be done elsewhere, and the question of harbour improvement is one deserving of more attention than it has yet received. It would be a mistake, now that one of the first authorities in the world upon that question has been called here by other business, to neglect the chance of obtaining his opinion and advice upon at least the chief of our harbour works in progress or projected. A report, for instance, upon the opening of Lake Macquarie would be of value. But more important by far would be a careful investigation of the problems of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers. The works at the mouth of the Clarence have been under execution for a number of years, and many unauthoritative judgments have from time to time been passed upon them. If Sir JOHN COODE, after studying the question, should approve Mr. MORIARTY'S plans, a substantial benefit would be gained in the access of public confidence which would lead to their prosecution with increased vigour. But if on the other hand he should suggest modifications, and show, as in that case he probably would, good reasons for so doing, his judgment would readily be deferred to, and the result might be a large gain to the public. We are proposing to construct, at very dear cost, a railway from Grafton to the interior; and that line will depend almost wholly for its value upon the accessibility and safety of the Clarence mouth as a port of shipment. But apart from the railway, the improvement of that harbour is a matter of national importance, and the money spent in procuring from so eminent an engineer as Sir JOHN COODE a report upon it would be money well invested. The opportunity, if missed, might not occur again.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE next session of Parliament, which is to commence on September 8, will be remarkable as being the sixth in the existence of the present Parliament. The first session started on January 8, 1880, and Parliament will expire by effluxion of time on December 28, at which time it will have been in existence for three years from the return of the writs in connection with the last general election. When the first session commenced Sir Henry Parkes was the head of the Government; but, in consequence of the pronounced opinion of the people with regard to the land question, during the expression of which some of the hon. gentleman's colleagues were defeated, Sir Henry resigned, and the Stuart Ministry came into office shortly afterwards and have retained it until the present time. The Parliament will be noteworthy as having had six sessions of longer or shorter duration. During the first one, little business of an important nature was transacted. During the next, which lasted only five days, the running of tram motors through the public streets was legalised, and then followed the surprisingly long session of nearly 13 months' duration, in which the Land Bill was passed. The next session was a financial one, for the passing of the Estimates merely. During the currency of the fifth session, which lasted only a fortnight, the Indemnity Bill, authorising the sending of troops to Egypt, was passed. What the forthcoming session will develop in the shape of business is a mystery, which will be solved only as time rolls on, the Government not having yet completed their programme in connection with it.

A DEPUTATION from the southern district will wait upon the Minister of Public Works, at 11 o'clock this forenoon, to urge the construction of the railway to Tumbarumba from the Gundagai-Tumut via Adelong extension, as against the proposed Wagga Wagga-Tumbarumba line. The following arguments will be advanced in favour of the route via Adelong:—(1.) The sum of £710,000 has been placed on and passed the Estimates for the construction of a railway from Tumbarumba to Wagga Wagga. (2.) That the distance of such proposed line is 68 miles. (3.) That the distance from Adelong to Tumbarumba is only 38 miles. (4.) That the country between Adelong and Tumbarumba is good agricultural and pastoral lands, and the products from these lands are very considerable. (5.) That the timber lands between Adelong and Tumbarumba are very extensive, containing forest reserves with valuable timber. (6.) That the construction of a railway line between Adelong and Tumbarumba is less expensive, easier, and shorter than from Tumbarumba to Wagga Wagga; and the material for forming a great portion of the line, such as sleepers and metal for ballasting, can be procured along the proposed route. (7.) A flying survey was granted by the Minister for Works in March last, and Mr. Hotson, of the Engineering Department, was the officer sent, his report proving most favourable. (8.) That the cost of our proposed line is estimated to save £300,000 in the original cost of construction, as compared with that of the Wagga-Tumbarumba line. (9.) That the annual interest on the amount saved in construction at 3½ per cent. would amount to £10,500, and being 28 miles nearer Sydney, would induce a larger passenger traffic than via Wagga, and would also be a considerable saving in the wear and tear of the rolling stock, and the working expenses of the line. (10.) That at present nearly the whole trade of the Tumbarumba and Upper Murray districts is carried on with Victoria, and the line from Tumbarumba to Wagga Wagga would tend to increase that traffic in merchandise, whilst the line via Adelong, being in direct communication with Sydney, would naturally draw this large trade to our metropolis. (11.) That the supposition in the construction of the line to Wagga would enable pastoralists to convey their stock to the mountain country is erroneous, as the expense of transit would be too great to adopt such a course; but if such argument applies to the Wagga-Tumbarumba line, it is applicable in a very much greater degree to this proposed extension, as a far larger number of stock find summer quarters in and around the Adelong and Tumut mountain country. (12.) That the land between Adelong and Tumbarumba produces large quantities of potatoes, tobacco, hops, and agricultural produce. (13.) That very little stock passes between Wagga Wagga and Tumbarumba, nearly all stock passings being through Gundagai and Adelong. (14.) That the line from Wagga to Tumbarumba passes through a large extent of private property, whilst this proposed line traverses for the most part Crown land and forest reserves. (15.) That the vote is passed for the construction of the line to Adelong, and it will only require an extention or loop line to continue the same to Tumbarumba.

OUR London correspondent wrote on June 12:—"The last meeting for the season of the Royal Colonial Institute took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Howard Vincent read his long-promised paper on "The British Empire of to-day." The Duke of Manchester was in the chair, the Maharajah of Johore, who is on a visit to this country, and is being made much of, was a guest of the Institute, and Col. F. Denison, commander of the Canadian *voyageurs*, was amongst those present. Mr. Vincent's paper was interesting, and had evidently been prepared with some amount of thought, though, from the extensive nature of the subject, it was necessarily rather sketchy. Of his visit to the capital of New South Wales, he said, 'There is no such captivating spot in Australia as that overlooking the harbour of Sydney, which, in point of beauty and capacity, knows but one rival in the world. It encircles a town differing much from its ambitious southern sister, but it is the capital of an equally flourishing colony which has of late marked her devotion to the mother country in letters of blood and with a sword of gold.' Mr. Vincent, as no doubt you are aware, is an uncompromising Federationist, and without a system of Imperial Federation he discerns the speedy independence of our most important colonies. Speaking in regard to our largest and most promising self-governing dependency, Mr. Vincent said:—'To no Australian do I yield in the sincerity of the utterance of the motto 'Advance Australia,' but as an Englishman who would regard the loss of Australia to the Empire as the direst calamity. I do not look forward with unmixed satisfaction to a united independent Australasia of such a strength as to constitute one of the greatest powers on earth, and ever capable of dictating its own terms to the mother country. The attachment of Australasia to Great Britain and to the Empire knows no bounds, and, as we have recently seen, may be proved by magnificent acts. But it is no use disguising the fact, even in the presence of a multitude, standing in respectful silence with uncovered heads as the first bars of 'God Save the Queen' rends the air, that every day diminishes the roll of those who know England, Scotland, and Ireland by personal experience, and adds to the number, already mustering considerably more than one-half of the population, of the vigorous sons of the colonies. They may, it is true, speak of 'home' as their fathers did, but the next generation will require some stronger and more substantial tie than the feeble recollection of a grandfather's enthusiasm.' Mr. Howard Vincent is a good word-painter. An interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, the most remarkable contribution to which was made by Captain Bedford Pim, who stated that he had recently returned from the neighbourhood of the Panama Canal. He had personally surveyed every mile of the proposed waterway, and, as a result of his inspection, declared that if the Canal were completed and opened for traffic before the millennium he would eat it. The gallant captain also spoke in terms of strong indignation against the practice common in England of receiving 'dirty twopenny ha'penny foreigners,' who visited our shores, with every mark of respect, while distinguished colonists were allowed to come and go without recognition."

AN interesting sketch of the progress of the Napoleonic cause in France is given by our Paris correspondent, but what perhaps will be of more general interest is the description of a most extraordinary series of crimes attributed to a prisoner named Pel, who has been in gaol for a year past awaiting trial. The details of the crimes attributed to this man exceed the wildest flights of romance, though, the apparent cause of the numerous deaths by poisoning attributed to him being "colic" there is rather a lack of poetry in the tale.

ARCHBISHOP MORAN, we are informed, has in a telegraphic message from Rome just received by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, announced his intention of returning to Sydney in a few weeks time. The intelligence from the Archbishop is, we understand, of a definite character, therefore it may be fairly assumed, notwithstanding the many current reports, that there is now not the slightest likelihood of his appointment to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. Dr. Moran's intentions are to visit Great Britain and Ireland, and, after completing some business in connection with the Sydney diocese, to return to Australia in October next. With respect to the anticipated elevation of the Archbishop to the Cardinalate, we understand that nothing authentic is known here yet. There appears to be a somewhat general opinion that Dr. Moran will in all probability return to the colony with the new title.

MAJOR J. S. COMPTON, Staff Officer, Instructor of Musketry, who died on the ship Parramatta when proceeding to England, was a valuable officer and an estimable man. He was a native of one of the midland English counties, and was in his youth intended for the legal profession; but upon the breaking out of the great volunteer movement in 1859 he was one of the first to enrol. He subsequently applied himself diligently to the technical study of musketry and small-arms, as well as their practical application, and succeeded in obtaining a first-class certificate of proficiency at Hythe. About 20 years ago Mr. Compton with his wife came to this colony, and soon after his arrival he joined the local volunteer force. His excellent credentials, however, were not long in obtaining for him a commission upon the Volunteer General Staff, as musketry instructor, with the rank of captain. In 1877 he was transferred to the Permanent Staff, and the regular artillery were also placed under his instruction for musketry purposes. About 12 months ago he received promotion to the rank of major on the staff. Major Compton was also for many years accustomed to act as field-aide to the commandant at reviews and encampments, appearing in that capacity at the first camp held in New South Wales, at Ham Common, during the Easter of 1873. As an instructor of musketry the late officer was unexcelled; he made that peculiar branch of military science, not merely his study, but his hobby, and there was no invention or improvement in connection with it, however novel or recent, that he did not thoroughly master. He was also, as might naturally be expected, a most expert shot, and distinguished himself as such at many annual meetings of the rifle association. He was of a quiet, retiring, and non-assertive disposition—perhaps too much so for his own interests; but no man laboured more zealously and conscientiously in his particular sphere of duty—a very large one—than did Major Compton. As a man, his amiability of disposition and goodness of heart greatly endeared him to those of his intimates, who knew and appreciated his many sterling qualities. Though an athlete in his youth, and of a strong constitution, his health had been gradually failing for the last two years or so, and ultimately he suffered greatly from general debility. He was finally recommended by his medical advisers to try the effect of a long sea voyage, and accordingly, having obtained 12 months' leave, he embarked for England early in February last; but his health never rallied, and he died when only a fortnight out. He leaves a widow (who accompanied him on the passage), but no children.

HIS HONOR the Primary Judge sat in Chambers yesterday, and granted probate on the wills of the late Mr. John Hughes and the Rev. George Hurst, the amounts at which the estates were sworn being, respectively, £115,705 and £87,551.

THE report which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Herald* on the aborigines in the north-eastern district was forwarded by the Police Department to the Aborigines Protection Board. These reports, which are received periodically, are furnished by the District Superintendent of Police, and are sent through the Inspector-General to the Board.

MESSRS. BRUNKER and WOLFE continued the annual sheep sales yesterday, by commencing the auction, at the Australasian Stores, Central Wharf, of about 670 prime rams and ewes from selected Tasmanian studs. There was a large attendance of buyers, who were liberally refreshed prior to the commencement of the proceedings, the catering being of a high order. Mr. Brunker dwelt upon the character of this year's sales, so far as they had proceeded; on the energy of the Tasmanian breeders, and on the losses which had been sustained by them through drought, notwithstanding which they had determined to meet the market in a fair way. He stated that it was his intention to sell *sans* reserve; and throughout the day he faithfully adhered to that promise. The first lot, being one of the trump cards of the year's sales, attracted a large number around the pens, and the outset offer of 500 guineas, for Messrs. W. Gibson and Son's stud ram Prince 3rd, was rapidly topped, until 480 guineas was reached—the bid of Messrs. Gibb and Son, of Berthong, Wallanbeen. The bidding from this point for the next three-quarters of an hour was remarkably brisk and spirited; and it was not until about 20 sheep were sold that prices became slacker. The 58 stud rams penned by Messrs. W. Gibson and Son averaged £34 9s. 5d., as against £15 19s. 9d. averaged by them last year for 80 of the same description. Mr. T. Gibson's 1884 average for six rams was £25 4s. 6d., as against £95 4s. 8d. for 10 shown by him this year. Messrs. Gibson and Son's last year's ewes averaged £11 8s. 1d., against £16 13s. realised yesterday; 17 ewes from this firm averaged £16 13s., which was also an improvement on last year's prices. Mr. T. Gibson, of Eskdale, penned only 10 stud rams, of a remarkably good quality. His No. 1 pen contained Commotion, for which a large figure was confidently expected; as it was well known that several Tasmanians had made up their minds to take him back to the tight little island if possible. This intention, however, was frustrated by the plucky bid of 600 guineas, which came from the well-known Bathurst district sheep-breeder, Mr. Francis B. Suttor. The total of the day's sales amounted to £4689 9s. In 1884, the same firm's first day's sale reached £4147 12s. 8d. for 478 sheep, thus showing a vastly increased percentage for the present season. The highest figure of last year's first day's sale was 107 guineas, as against 600 guineas realised yesterday in one bid. In connection with Messrs. W. Gibson and Son's Scone rams, it may be pointed out that the first 20 of them averaged no less than £68 each. The sales will be resumed at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp to-day, and will commence with Messrs. W. Gibson and Son's selected merino rams, lambs, &c., of which a large number are penned. Mr. T. Gibson's and other breeders' lots will follow.

THE Synod met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday afternoon, the Dean of Sydney, in the absence of Bishop Barry during the earlier part of the sitting, occupying the chair. The ordinance for accepting and adopting a constitution for the Provincial Synod of the province of New South Wales was read the third time, and passed. A motion by Sir Alexander Stuart, for the disposal of the compensation money paid by Government for the St. James' school, created a great amount of discussion, and was eventually agreed to. Canon Gunther was elected a Synod nominator in the place of Canon Allwood, and the Synod then read for the second time an ordinance for the administration of the See of Sydney during a vacancy thereof, and went into committee to consider the same in detail. Progress was reported in the matter, and the Synod was adjourned until the following day.

AT the banquet given last night at Waterloo in connection with the opening of a new Foresters' Hall, the Hon. F. A. Wright, in responding to the toast of the Ministry, took occasion to make some remarks in reference to the statements made at Gosford relative to the alleged pending changes in the Ministry. He assured them that there was no dissension amongst the members of the present Government, but that, on the contrary, all of them worked harmoniously. He regretted very much the statements that had been made, and could say on behalf of Sir Alexander Stuart that he was not going to leave the Ministry, as his health had considerably improved, and he was well able to fulfil the duties of his office. A report of the proceedings appears in to-day's issue.

THE steamer Port Phillip, under charter to the Victorian Squatting Company, Limited, of Melbourne, will sail to-day, carrying stock for the blocks taken up by this company in the vicinity of Cambridge Gulf, Western Australia. The company holds five blocks of one million acres each, which Mr. Harry Stockdale, the explorer, traversed on his last trip. The company is sending out a party of some 10 men, with about 80 horses, and 2700 sheep of various classes, for the purpose of testing which is the best adapted for the country and climate. The party is fully equipped, and will carry large supplies of stores. Mr. Stockdale himself, with a party of young men who intend seeking their fortune in the new land, is a passenger by the Port Phillip, and takes 16 head of well-bred horses with him.

WE have received a copy of vol. xviii. of the "Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales," a book which contains an almost invaluable record of the transactions during the year 1884 of that important scientific association. The journal furnishes a mass of general information respecting the society, a number of instructive diagrams regarding the height of certain rivers at stated periods of the year, and others showing the rainfall throughout the colony, and full reports of the papers read at various meetings, including those on "The Removal of Bars from the Entrances to our Rivers," "Gold," "Some New South Wales Minerals," "Some Mineral Localities in the Northern Districts," "Water Supply in the interior of New South Wales," and "Embryology of the Marsupialia, Monotremata, and Ceratodus." The book is edited by Professor Liversidge, and has been printed in excellent style at the Government Printing Office.

THE eleventh annual ball of the Mercantile Rowing Club was given last night in the Town Hall, instead of, as heretofore, at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park. Another change in the arrangements usually made was that the number of tickets sold was limited to 800; and these were all snapped up at a very early date after their issue. Every one who had bought a ticket seemed to be present at the ball, his worship the Mayor of Sydney and several aldermen being among the assemblage. The vestibule, in which the ball was held, was decorated with the flags of the different rowing clubs in Sydney, and gentlemen representing each of these clubs took part in last night's festivity. Needs' string band provided music, the Compagnoni Co. supplied excellent refreshments, and Messrs. W. A. Blackstone, hon. secretary, and J. Fogarty, hon. treasurer, exerted themselves successfully to see that the judicious arrangements made by the committee were carried out. Good as these entertainments have always been, the ball given this year by the Mercantile Rowing Club was more enjoyable and more select than its predecessors, and those who attended it prolonged the festivity until nearly daybreak.

THE Rev. A. B. Bartlett, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, now Curate of St. Mary's Church, West Hacking, near London, has been appointed Minor Canon and Missioner for Sydney.

ON Wednesday evening last a new session of the Bourke-street Literary and Debating Society was inaugurated at the Bourke-street Congregational schoolroom, when the President (Rev. Jas. Hill, M.A.) delivered a most instructive lecture on "The Religion of Ancient Egypt." The lecture was listened to with unmistakable interest by an audience which would doubtless have been far larger had the weather not been so unsettled.

A CHORAL service to mark the completion of the erection of a new organ, for the gift of which St. John's Church, Glebe Point, is indebted to the liberality of Miss Betts, was held at the church yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large congregation. A description of the organ and of the service appears in another portion of the paper.

THE annual meeting of the Industrial Blind Institution, Boomerang-road, was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Alfred Stephen, chairman, presiding. The report showed that the affairs and prospects of the institution had continued to improve during the past year. The number of workers had increased from 12 to 19, and others were expected. The sum of £360 15s. 11d. had been received as donations from life members, the whole of which had been placed to the building account for extensions and repairs. Subscriptions amounting to £228 17s. 6d. had been received during the past six months. The sum of £581 had been paid to the workers during the past year, the cost of material used having amounted to £627. Some of the workers had earned as much as 30s. a week. A great deal of work had been done, including 2446 baskets made and 180 repaired, besides 176 mattresses made or repaired, and 148 chairs or couches recaned. The report was adopted, as also other resolutions, and the meeting adjourned. A full report will be found elsewhere.

A MEETING of the committee of hotel-keepers, which was formed at Robinson's Hotel on Wednesday evening, was held at Deeble's Hotel, King-street, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Coonan, M.L.A. After some discussion a sub-committee was formed on the motion of Mr Daly, seconded by Mr. J. H. Ferguson, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a mass meeting of hotel-keepers and brewers in one of the public halls of the city to deal with matters affecting the interests of the trade.

AT the monthly meeting of the Committee of the N.S.W. Congregational Sunday School Union, held in the vestry of Pitt-street Congregational Church, on Tuesday night, Mr. C. E. Wigzell, the treasurer, stated that he had received on behalf of the Children's Hospital Fund the sum of £98, out of which the following distributions were voted, viz.:—Children's Hospital, Glebe, £52 10s.; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, £15 15s.; Children's Ward, Moorcliffe Hospital, £10; Children's Ward, Prince Alfred Hospital, £10; Mission Hospital, Travancore, India (the G.O. Newport), £9. It may be added that these collections, which are made annually, and are wholly devoted to the relief of sick children, have steadily increased since they were first taken up, some four or five years ago, when the sum of £50 was collected.

AH HONG (reports the *Argus*), a Chinese gardener, who arrived from China in the steamer Taiwan on July 6, appeared on summons before Mr. Call, P.M., and several justices, at the City Court, on Tuesday, to answer a charge of having been concerned in concealing 90 tins of opium on which no duty had been paid, and to show cause why the opium should not be forfeited. Mr. Best prosecuted on behalf of the Customs Department, and Mr. Gaunson defended the accused. On July 7, when the passengers' luggage was landed, David Joyce, a landing waiter, examined the boxes as they came ashore in the presence of the owners. Two black boxes came under his notice, and he called for the owner. Ah Hong went forward and took the keys, with which the boxes were subsequently unlocked, from his pocket. Joyce opened the boxes, and found Chinese clothing in them. He was about to pass them, when he noticed that the inside of the box was shallow as compared with the depth outside. Further examination revealed a false bottom to each of the boxes, and between them and the real bottoms was sufficient space for one tin of opium to lie. The boxes were taken into the Customs shed, and the defendant was detained. Ah Mouey, a Chinese merchant, well known to the Customs officers, gave a guarantee for the appearance of Ah Hong, should he be summoned, and, therefore, he was not then arrested. Each of the boxes contained 45 tins, and altogether there were 35lb. of opium concealed in them. The duty on the drug was 20s. per lb. Mr. Gaunson contended that the boxes were not the property of his client, but belonged to Ah Chee, a fellow-passenger of the defendant, who was away hiring a cab when the luggage was examined, and had given the keys to Ah Hong, and asked him to open the boxes for the Customs officer. After the discovery of the opium Ah Chee went away, and had not since been seen, but a letter had been received from him from Sandhurst. Several other of the Chinese passengers by the Taiwan said they identified the boxes as Ah Chee's property, and they had not seen him since they landed from the steamer. The Bench considered the case against the defendant established, and fined him £100, and ordered the confiscation of the boxes and their contents.

THE following is the report of the Benevolent Asylum for the week ending July 22nd, 1885:—Admitted: 2 women, 1 child; births, 1; deaths, nil; discharged, 3 women, 9 children; remaining in the house, 95 women, 94 children: total, 189. Provisions distributed: 1529 loaves bread, 962lb. flour, 307lb. meat, 397lb. sugar, 99½lb. tea, 47½lb. sago, 94lb. rice, 64lb. oatmeal. Fresh applications for relief, 12; cases reported by the Inspector, 16. In seven cases the relief was discontinued for various reasons. Total number of cases relieved, 378.

WE are requested to intimate that the prizes won at the St. Ignatius' College will be presented to the winners on Saturday next, at 3 p.m., in the college boatshed, Riverview, Lane Cove, and a steamer will leave Lime-street wharf for there at 2.15 p.m., returning at 4.15 p.m.

AN error occurred in our report of the banquet which was given to the members of the Contingent on the 16th instant at Parramatta. In speaking of the kindness shown to the Contingent in the Soudan by one of the British regiments, the Surrey Regiment appeared instead of the 53rd Shropshire Regiment.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE POSSESSION OF ZULFICAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is announced that the Cabinet have under discussion fresh proposals with reference to the possession of Zulficar.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IRISH POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written to the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, approving of his policy as regards Ireland.

RETIREMENT OF LORD ROSEBERY FROM THE TURF.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Lord Rosebery has announced that he will retire from the turf, and will sell all of his stud.

THE DERBY AND OAKS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Prince of Wales is among the nominators for the Derby and Oaks Stakes.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Rev. Richard Roberts has been elected president of the Wesleyan Conference.

WRECK OF THE CAISTOR LIFE-BOAT.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Caistor life-boat has been wrecked off the coast of Norfolk, and eight of the crew were drowned.

EXPLORATION OF THE UPPER NILE

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, delivered an address at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society last night, and advocated the late General Gordon's plan of reaching the Upper Nile, via the River Congo.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Dr. Ferran, who has been visiting the Spanish provinces for the purpose of propagating his views in regard to inoculation as a protection against cholera, is meeting with considerable success in his experiments in the cholera districts. He is now in the province of Aragon, and has resumed inoculation amongst the inhabitants.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AUSTRALIAN PARCELS POST.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has taken the initiative in the establishment of a parcels post between Great Britain and the colonies. The Agents-General meet the Postmaster-General next week to confer with him upon the subject.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF QUELPAERT.

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is reported that Russia has obtained authority from the Corean Government for the temporary occupation of the Island of Quelpaert, situated at the entrance to the Yellow Sea.

THE STEAMSHIP CHYEBASSA.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The British-India Company's steamship Chyebassa, from Brisbane June 15th, left here yesterday, homewards.

THE M.M.S. YARRA.

PORT SAID, JULY 22.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamship Yarra, from Melbourne June 20, passed here to-day, homewards, four days in advance of contract time.

DEATH OF THE MAHDI.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, JULY 22.

A messenger has arrived at Assouan from Galera, bringing confirmation of the Mahdi's death. He died of smallpox on June 29.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1406990

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL AT ADELAIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, JULY 23.

The Orient R.M.S. Potosi, Captain Studdart, from London June 9, and Suez June 26, arrived this morning. The following is a list of her passengers:—

For ADELAIDE: Saloon—Messrs. J. J. Osborne and G. F. Preston.

For MELBOURNE: Saloon—Mrs. J. Jones family and nurse, Miss Carter; Messrs. C. A. Gilder, C. P. D. Cress, and G. R. Schriber.

For SYDNEY: Saloon—Mrs. M. Christie, Mrs. Taylor and family, Miss Dubberley, Rev. W. Floyd; Messrs. C. A. Burgess, E. Mansell, E. Muller, Dr. Norman, C. R. E. Powell, W. J. W. Powell, K. A. B. Smith, J. Studdart, and C. R. Toulson.

The Potosi also has a number of passengers in the other classes for all ports. The Potosi had a case of smallpox on board, but the patient was landed at Naples, so she has been granted pratique here.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Conservative Cabinet, the composition of which was cabled on the 17th instant, is generally regarded as a strong combination; but at the present moment it is not quite sure who will occupy the Treasury Bench. Lord Salisbury surmounted the first difficulty, created by the exigencies of Lord Randolph Churchill, which were finally agreed to; but a serious question now arises in regard to the assurances required by Lord Salisbury from the Liberal leaders, without which the Conservatives could not assume power without the risk of being overthrown at any moment. Since the 17th negotiations have been proceeding between Lord Salisbury and the Liberal leaders, and yesterday several members of the Gladstone Cabinet held a hurried meeting, at which it was decided to give certain assurance to the new Administration. These, however, did not appear adequate to Lord Salisbury and his provisional Cabinet. Lord Salisbury asks the co-operation of the Liberals in carrying on the necessary business of the country, including financial arrangements to meet the expenditure sanctioned by the House of Commons; but the Liberal leaders hesitate about giving so comprehensive a pledge. Hence the serious hitch that must be speedily got over, or Lord Salisbury will have to give way, and the leading Liberals will have to reconstitute a Cabinet. The difficulty that would exist in doing this is regarded in some quarters as the best assurance that the outgoing Cabinet will give Lord Salisbury the required assurances. It is understood that the Conservatives, if acceding to power, will not renew the Coercion Act; but will endeavour to rule Ireland by a vigorous administration of the ordinary law. If, however, the Fenians or other Irish extremists recommence a system of assassination and atrocity which led to the enactment of the present Crimes Act, then the Government will probably obtain an Order in Council enabling them to proclaim martial law. The Conservatives will not attempt any fresh legislation in the interim between this and the general election in November.

The result of the Ministerial crisis has added immensely to the already great prestige and authority of Lord Randolph Churchill with the Conservative party. From the moment of the vote which overthrew the Gladstone Administration, Lord R. Churchill has played a leading part in the deliberations which have resulted in the formation of the new Cabinet. A long conference on the 16th between him and Lord Salisbury ended in a general acceptance of Lord R. Churchill's views. Lord Salisbury refused himself to propose to Sir Stafford Northcote to relinquish the leadership of the Commons, and withdraw to the dignified retirement of the Upper House; but others pressed the expediency of this course upon Sir Stafford, who finally consented, thus leaving to Sir M. Hicks-Beach the leadership of the Commons, as desired by Lord R. Churchill. The latter also stipulated for important positions for members of the fourth party. Sir H. Drummond Wolff will probably receive a high diplomatic appointment, Mr. Gorst, the Solicitor-Generalship, and Sir Arthur Balfour the Presidency of the local Government Board.

The Australasian, New Zealand, and Cape Agents-General paid a farewell visit yesterday to Lord Derby, and Sir Arthur Blyth expressed the thanks of the colonial representatives for the courtesy and consideration they had always received from Lord Derby, the Hon. E. Ashley, and Sir Robert Herbert. In reply Lord Derby said that he had kept his pledge to have recourse to the experience and service of the colonial representatives on every important occasion, and in doing so had found advantage for himself and the department. Lord Derby said that he was glad to have the Colonial Empire at peace, and, speaking generally, in a satisfactory condition. The despatch of troops to the Soudan had done much to strengthen the feeling and common interests between England and her colonies, and though the troops were actually despatched only from one colony, England was well aware that the other Australian colonies were equally ready to do their part had their assistance been needed. Lord Derby did not affect to ignore the disappointment of some of the hopes, and the irritation which was for a time produced by the necessities of the Imperial policy, in the matter of New Guinea, but believed that the feeling would pass away when the people in Australia realised the fact that they have gained for English colonisation about 60,900 square miles of new territory, and that they are too numerous, too wealthy, and too powerful to be injured by the presence of a few foreign settlers at some hundred miles distance from their shores. The Federal Council Bill had been delayed, a circumstance not in his control; but he did not doubt that whoever succeeded to the management of the Colonial Department would give it the same support which he had done. Lord Derby hoped that the colonies would continue in the future, as in the past, to send to England as representatives men distinguished for ability and local service, and that the successors of the present Agents-General might give to his successors advice and assistance as valuable as that which they had rendered to him.

THE FEDERATION ENABLING BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

In conversation with Mr. Griffith to-day upon the action of New South Wales with regard to the Federation Enabling Bill, it seemed to be his opinion that the other colonies would have no alternative but to let New South Wales alone, and do what they think proper without reference to her. Mr. Griffith appears to feel very strongly on the subject, especially since receiving from Sir Alexander Stuart recently a communication, in which the latest objection of the New South Wales Government to the bill is stated. This, in substance, as understood by Mr. Griffith, is that the decisions of the council establishing some policy with respect to two or more colonies, as they would be the decisions of an important body, would create a certain prestige, and influence to a certain extent public opinion in favour of that policy, and this might act injuriously to New South Wales, who, possibly, would be opposed to it. Why public opinion should not be allowed to express itself in such a matter, and exercise its usual influence, Mr. Griffith cannot understand. Under the objections of New South Wales there lies, he considers, too much fear or jealousy of the colony of Victoria, for which there seems to him to be no foundation, as New South Wales is so much the greater colony. He considers that New South Wales shows a feeling of too much submission and dependence upon the Imperial Government, at the expense sometimes of the common interests of Australia. He regrets the danger of the alienation of the sympathy of Queensland from New South Wales, with whose interests he has ever, if only from old and close associations, been desirous of identifying the interests of his own colony, but he, in common, he says, with public men in the other colonies, is becoming repelled by the position New South Wales has assumed, and if Sir A. Stuart continues to maintain this position with regard to a measure which Mr. Griffith points out Sir A. Stuart had much to do in framing, Queensland, with the other colonies supporting the bill, will try to get on without her. Any fear on the part of New South Wales of a Federal Council adopting any such thing as a protective policy for the colonies Mr. Griffith looks upon as groundless, as such a question, he maintains, is beyond the scope of the bill.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Thomas G. Weman, a commercial traveller, well-known in the colonies, was committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court to-day, on a charge of embezzling the sum of £17 10s., belonging to Messrs. W. Patterson and Co., bacon curers, Melbourne. It is believed that his defalcations exceed £400.

The police are taking action towards putting down cash betting, and have sent circulars to the various country and suburban clubs, asking their assistance in this direction by refusing the bookmakers a fixed spot for betting. This action, it is thought, will prevent cash betting in any form; but book betting is not illegal. The circular has been approved of by the secretary of the V. R. C.

Annie Elizabeth Hart, a young woman who was committed for trial by a police magistrate for the murder of her illegitimate child, was tried at the Central Criminal Court to-day for concealment of birth. The case broke down, the Judge holding that the body had been left in a bag in the street, not for the purpose of concealment of birth, because it was sure to be found, but to conceal the paternity of the child.

The R.M.S. Iberia arrived here from Sydney at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning.

The R.M.S. Parramatta sailed for Sydney at 10 o'clock this morning, and cleared the Heads at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

A prisoner named David Williams, who, 18 months ago, shot at and wounded a person at Ravenswood, and was ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure on the ground of insanity, attempted suicide in the Townsville Gaol on Monday by hanging himself with a strap, and he died on Tuesday afternoon from the effects of the injuries received.

A telegram which has been received from the Sub-collector of Customs at Cardwell states that the boat Redfish, which arrived there on Thursday from Halifax Bay, and sailed for her destination, the Johnstone River, early on Saturday, with two experienced men on board, passed Bunk Island the same day, and has not since been heard of. Two search parties have gone out to look for traces of the vessel.

Edward Hart, a saloon passenger by the steamer Warrego, from Townsville, was missed early yesterday morning, and it is supposed that he either jumped or fell overboard. Hart was a resident of Townsville, where he carried on business as a builder and contractor. It is stated that he had been drinking heavily before leaving Townsville. At 2 yesterday morning he rushed out of the cabin exclaiming that the steamer was on fire, thereby causing considerable alarm. After remaining on deck about an hour with the steward, he said that he would turn in, and he went into the social hall and lay down. He was missed a few hours after, and he has not since been seen.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

In consequence of a dispute which has arisen between the contractors for the Parliament buildings and the Public Works Department with reference to the specifications, the contractors are seeking to come to an arrangement with the Government for the amount withheld—a sum of £600. The contractors allege that they should be paid for certain work which was omitted in the schedule owing to the contract schedule for the contract being imperfectly prepared. The contractors will interview the Commissioner for Public Works on the matter on Monday.

The exports of breadstuffs for the week ended July 18 amounted to 75,972 bushels of wheat and 1968 tons of flour.

The secretary of the Grand Masonic Lodge of South Australia has received by the Potosi a communication from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, stating that that body unanimously recognises the Grand Lodge of South Australia.

The representatives of the Adelaide boot manufacturers had an interview to-day with the Colonial Treasurer, and asked the Government to adopt the Victorian tariff, with a fixed duty, in preference to an ad-valorem duty of 15 per cent., as suggested by the Tariff Revision Association. The Colonial Treasurer promised to confer with his colleagues upon the subject.

TASMANIA.

HOBART, THURSDAY.

It has been decided that O'Keefe and Rice, who have been committed for trial for the Beaconsfield bank robbery, shall be tried at Launceston.

Meetings are being held in Launceston in favour of holding an industrial exhibition there. The Municipal Council have promised a vote of £5000 for the building, and the Government will be asked for a like sum. The movement is not favourably regarded here.

SERIOUS MINING ACCIDENT IN VICTORIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

A serious accident happened at the Sir Henry Loch mine this afternoon, by which two miners were seriously injured and shut up underground by a collapse of the shaft. The claim includes the shaft of the old Smith's Freehold United, which is being deepened and widened. Two miners, named William Sleeman and Charles Badge, went below, and after the lapse of some time the carpenters, observing that no signals had been obtained from below, called down the shaft. As they got no reply, an attempt was made to wind up the cage, but it was found that the shaft had collapsed a considerable distance below the first pent-house, 500 feet down. Endeavours was made to communicate with the men, but these failed, as it was found impossible to clear away the earth which had fallen in, and all hope of extracting the men was abandoned. Some time after it was mentioned that there was an old drive from the adjoining mine, which had not been worked for some time. A rescue party set to work in this shaft, although it was regarded as a forlorn hope, as several sets of timber were known to have fallen in. However, these were removed, and the names of the imprisoned men were called. Feeble answers were received, and the men were shortly afterwards reached. They were badly bruised by the fall in the other shaft. When they saw the shafts collapsing they rushed to the old abandoned shaft, which was half full of water, in hope that some one would propose a rescue by it. Great excitement prevailed while the men were shut up.

THE DENILIQUIN PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DENILIQUIN, THURSDAY.

The Deniliquin Pastoral and Agricultural Society's show was opened here this morning, and the attendance was considerable. In the thoroughbred section, Mr. Virgoe, of Mathours, carried off nearly all the prizes, including the champion for horse and brood mare. The draught horse prizes were principally won by Mr. Hicks. Sir W. J. Clarke won the champion prize for brood draught mare, and also the prize for team of eight horses in waggon. The show of dogs was unimportant. In the implements and machinery classes the prizes were taken by Messrs. T. Henderson and Co., T. Robinson and Co., and H. Lennon; and the awards for buggies and waggons went chiefly to Messrs. Pickles and Sons, and to Mr. A. J. Cox, whose exhibits were from Deniliquin. The show of needlework was an excellent one, and some maps of Australia exhibited by the local school children were good specimens of juvenile industry. Samples of wheat and flour intended for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition were shown here by Mr. G. A. Brown, and were awarded first prize. The collection of farm and dairy produce was not large, but the exhibits were all good, the bacon and butter, particularly, being first-class. There was a fine collection of pot plants exhibited, Mr. G. A. Brown being the principal prize-winner.

The sheep sales are still proceeding, but there is not much competition, and the prices realised are not so high as they were last year. Sir W. J. Clarke bought two Cargham rams, at 40 guineas and 19 guineas respectively; and Mr. George Faulks bought one bred by Colonel Buchanan, of Ttangs, at 21 guineas; Mr. David Chrystal purchased one at 23 guineas; and Mr. R. H. Cheriton one of the same breed at 16 guineas. A large number of lots were passed in, the offers not going up to anticipations. Messrs. James Mann and Co. were the auctioneers. Messrs. Brain, Tompson, and Davidson are offering a very large number of sheep.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Consolidated Revenue Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly and passed through all its stages. Several other measures were read for the first time, and the House adjourned till Tuesday.

The Legislative Assembly sat for less than two hours this afternoon. Mr. Orkney moved the adjournment of the House to induce the Government to call for tenders for the completion of the west front of the Parliament-buildings in Sydney or Oamaru freestone, as well as in Stawell stone. The motion was negatived. Colonel Smith criticised the Goverment proposals in the Budget speech adversely; but no other member spoke, and the proposals were endorsed. The House then rose.

PARLIAMENT OF QUEENSLAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Thos. M'Ilwraith introduced a motion which generally is considered as a want of confidence motion, being to the effect that the timber regulations under the Crown Lands Act of last year be disagreed with. In introducing the motion he said that the timber-getters were taxed sufficiently heavy in licenses and special fees, without paying a royalty, which in ordinary cases amounts to £50 a-year. It was, he said, unjustifiable to impose this royalty, especially at a time when there was great competition from America and New Zealand. The import duty would not counterbalance the effect, as the country did not require additional taxation, according the Treasurer's own statement. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith further stated that the removal of the timber opened up some of the best agricultural land. He also referred to the fact that the previous custom on the Bundaburg, Mount Perry, and Maryborough-Gympie railways—these being the principal timber districts of the colony—was to carry the timber by measurement, when, as now, the charge was by weight, thus increasing the freight charges by 31 per cent. The Minister of Lands, in reply, admitted that the timber industry had been in a depressed state during the past eighteen months. He said that the chief depression existed in the south part of the colony, and that it was caused by the Northern ports of the colony now importing timber from America and New Zealand having previously depended on their supply from the south. He said that the Government was acquiring information as to what should be a fair royalty, and he stated that the present royalty would compare favourably with that of New South Wales. A lengthy debate ensued, lasting throughout the sitting, and eventually the motion was negatived on division by 28 votes to 12.

In the Legislative Council, the Rabbit Bill was passed through committee.

PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Rees drew attention to the withdrawal of subsidies from the institutes, and, amid the approval of hon. members, asked the Government not to insist upon making any alteration this year. The Minister of Education sympathised with the remarks of Mr. Rees, and said the Government would be guided by the wishes of Parliament. The Treasurer stated that he intends to make his budget speech about the middle of August. The Attorney-General mentioned, in reply to a question, that the Government intend to take steps to put stock crossing the border from the other colonies in the same position as stock in this colony. The Commissioner of Works stated that it would cost £50,000 to make a permanent survey of the remainder of the overland railway, and the work would take ten years to accomplish, unless a much larger expenditure were incurred. The second reading of the Social Purity Bill was moved by the Minister of Education, and the debate was adjourned. During the afternoon the Commissioner of Works read a statement from the traffic manager for the railways, showing the result of 12 months' work ending June 30 last. The gross receipts amounted to £657,000, and the working expenses £399,300. The net receipts were £257,700, or 3.33 per cent. on the capital spent on the lines. The debate on the second reading of the Railway Board Bill was continued by Mr. Bews and Mr. Burgoyne, both of whom agreed to support the second reading, in the hope of the measure being amended in committee. The debate was adjourned on the motion of the Commissioner for Works.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HOBART, THURSDAY.

The address in reply to the Governor's Speech was adopted in the Legislative Council yesterday, and it was agreed to in the Legislative Assembly to-night. The members spoke strongly in favour of an energetic railway policy, and expressed their satisfaction that the Ministry saw their way to propose the construction of a number of new lines this year. The Legislative Council adjourned till Tuesday, and the Legislative Assembly till Wednesday next.

The proposed new Minister of Instruction is much objected to in the Assembly. The reciprocity treaty is generally supported. There is a great deal of difference of opinion relative to the appointment of the Agent-General.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL TRIMMERS' DISPUTE AT NEWCASTLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

A meeting of coal trimmers was held last night, to receive the report of the deputation. Mr. Wright, of Sydney, was again present. Mr. Tarrant, the chairman of the deputation, reported the result of the interview in the afternoon with the employers. The rules in dispute were very freely discussed, and an amendment to the rule was moved by one of the employers, but was afterwards withdrawn upon condition that, if the rules did not work well, boards of conciliation, consisting of employers and employed, should be appointed to settle the dispute upon the same principle as rule 33 of the Federated Seamen's Union. The new rules will come into force with all ships entering the harbour after the present date. Mr. Wright, the Sydney delegate from the Trades and Labour Council, spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy they had received from the employers, and especially from Mr. Sharp, of Dalgety and Co.; also from Mr. James Fletcher, M.L.A. Speaking of the endeavours to make capital and labour work harmoniously together, he said that a labour congress was shortly to be held in Sydney for the federation of labour throughout the Australian colonies, and the general amalgamation of the working classes. The proceedings, which did not terminate till late, ended very satisfactorily, and harmony now reigns.

OVERLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBURY, THURSDAY.

The following passed through to-day:—

For Sydney (by express): Mr. Niman Melville, M.L.A., Mr. Loughnan, M.L.A. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wells, Mrs. Frank, Messrs. Andrew Loughnan, James Andrews, Phillip Glenister, W. J. Adams, J. Jowett, C. P. Bradburg, Alfred Harpie, A. Brennir, R. Smith, A. Redfern, A. Wylie, W. Syer, E. Lane, D. Trickett, C. Dede, H. Edwards, J. L. Asprey, C. J. Buckland, John Higgins, W. S. Anderson, James M'Farlane, J. Collins, J. M. Toohey, J. B. Ferris, Charles Hart, T. Brentnall, J. Lentzmeyer, G. Bruggman.

For Melbourne (by express): Messrs. G. Morrison, G. Leighton, Boolmer, J. W. Semple, Robert Dowling, Craven, W. J. Dick, R. T. Wood, W. Middleton, W. M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay, Mr. T. Grannett, Mrs. Lavers, Miss Lavers, Miss Alice Lavers.

For Melbourne (by ordinary train): Mrs. E. Patton, Miss Patton, Messrs. W. J. Lawrence, G. W. O'Neil, W. Coulston, R. Nicholson, A. Vickery, H. Clifton.

For Sydney (by ordinary train): Mrs. Leaper, Messrs. John W. Emblin, Boyce, Allen.

No health with inactive liver and urinary organs. Take only Hop Bitters made by American Co.—[ADVT.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

The thirty-eighth half-yearly meeting of the City of Newcastle Gas Company was held to-day. The report, which was adopted, showed a credit balance of £2524 4s. 7d., and a dividend of 10 per cent. with a bonus of 2½ per cent. was declared. The directors have reduced the price of gas to 7s. 1d. per thousand feet. Mr. C. F. Stokes was elected a director.

A painful accident happened on Tuesday afternoon to P. Gorrick, son of Mr. J. A. Gorrick, M.L.A. He was out shooting near his parents' residence, and whilst loading a revolver his finger touched the trigger, lodging a bullet in his left hand. Dr. Stapylton made a deep incision on the opposite side of the hand to where the bullet entered, and then extracted the bullet.

An immense black whale was seen outside Nobby's on Tuesday following the barque Fanny Fisher, for nearly two miles.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the firebell rang out an alarm. All the engines turned out, and the fire was found to be in some rubbish in Laing and Wylie's timber yard, said to have been set fire to by boys. It was extinguished in a few minutes, no damage being done.

The weather here is rather unsettled.

WEST MAITLAND, THURSDAY.

The Happy Day Division, No. 6, of the Sons of Temperance, celebrated their nineteenth anniversary last evening at the School of Arts by a social meeting and concert. The hall was crowded. Several prominent members of other temperance societies were present, among the number being Mr. Joseph Creer, of Newcastle, who delivered an address; the Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington and Alderman Robert James also addressed the meeting. The annual report, read by the chairman, showed that there were 95 members on the roll, with a balance of £1500 to the society's credit in the bank.

The committee of the Maitland Hospital have passed the following resolution:—"That, in consequence of the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of a contagious and infectious diseases hospital in this district, the secretary be instructed to write to the Colonial Secretary, informing him that if he will promise to place £1625 on the Estimates to cover the cost of such a building, this committee pledges itself to at once borrow the money and proceed with the erection of the building without delay."

The half-yearly meeting of the Baking Society was held last night, at the society's rooms, Elgin-street, at which Mr. J. Thomson, chairman of directors, presided. The report for the half-year was of a very satisfactory nature, and a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

YOUNG, THURSDAY.

The Volunteers here are very dissatisfied, owing to the fact that although the corps has been gazetted for nearly six weeks, and officers nominated, their appointments have not yet been gazetted, and consequently they cannot obtain arms, &c. They meet for drill three or four times a week, and are becoming efficient; but unless some action is taken by the Volunteer authorities without delay, they will probably disband.

WAGGA WAGGA, THURSDAY.

In view of the rapidly-increasing business in the Telegraph Department of the colony, and the undesirability of increasing the number of lines beyond those actually necessary, it has been found expedient to adopt the latest improvements in increasing the carrying capacity of the lines already in existence. The most approved system of securing this end is known as Edison's quadruplex system, which means the transmission of four messages on a single wire at the same moment of time. Such a system was to-day most successfully inaugurated in the local telegraph office by Mr. P. B. Walker, Acting-Superintendent of Telegraphs. Under Mr. Walker's directions, messages were sent to and received from Adelaide, whilst at the same time, on the same wire, other messages were sent to and received from Sydney and Naranders. Mr. Walker was heartily congratulated on the success of his efforts, and this community have every reason to be grateful to him and the Department for furnishing the town with so manifest an advantage in the despatch of telegraph work, which is rapidly increasing. The local press sent messages of congratulation to the Postmaster-General on the accomplishment of this important work.

At a meeting of farmers, held at the Little Billabong, a petition was framed for presentation to the Minister for Public Works, and is now being circulated for signature, urging that the proposed Wagga Wagga-Tumberumba railway should proceed direct to Kyamba Gap, thence via the Little Billabong to Rosewood and Tumberumba. The line would thus pass within a few miles of the Yarrara Goldfields, and through the Little Billabong district, which is announced as one of the most fertile in the colony. Ten residents within 10 miles of the proposed line produced last harvest 14,960 bushels of wheat alone, which quantity would be trebled by railway communication; whilst seven graziers within the same radius have an annual production of 1860 bales of wool.

The weather is unsettled, and slight showers fell here this morning.

ALBURY, THURSDAY.

At the quarterly meeting of the Hume Farmers' Union, a resolution was passed in favour of a petition for the exemption of all holdings under 3000 acres from taxation under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act, on the ground that the noxious animals, for the destruction of which the tax was levied, subsisted and bred only on the large pastoral areas.

BERRIMA, THURSDAY.

The land board was held to-day, when there were over 40 cases for investigation, 15 of which were dealt with, and the rest were adjourned till to-morrow morning. The town is quite lively with the selectors.

The directors of the Commercial Bank have decided to erect new premises here, and have secured one of the best sites in the town.

Heavy rain has fallen here since Monday night. The river is bank high, and still rising.

BYROCK, THURSDAY.

Yesterday 41 bales of wool from Messrs. S. M'Caughey and Co.'s station, Dunlop, 60 miles from Bourke, left here, consigned by Messrs. Lee and M'Alister to Messrs. Wilson and Co., it being the first consignment of the season's clip from that locality. Shearing must have commenced on that squattage as early as the 10th instant.

BRAIDWOOD, THURSDAY.

The heavy rain is all over, but a slight mist fall during all this afternoon. There are now some signs of the weather clearing up.

GLEN INNES, THURSDAY.

At the Quarter Sessions held here, James S. Wheeler, postal assistant at Glen Innes, was found guilty of stealing a letter, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The rest of the cases were of no public importance.

It is raining steadily.

MORUYA, THURSDAY.

The cattle are suffering from the wet and cold, and grass is scarce in this district.

On Tuesday night the local Masonic Lodge banqueted Dr. King, who has held the position of R.W.M. for some time, and an address was presented, illuminated by Mr. T. T. Jones, of Sydney. The recipient and wife, who leave for a trip to Europe, are also to be entertained at a public banquet, when an address is to be presented by the members of the local Mechanics' Institute to the doctor, and a testimonial to both.

Tenders have been invited for the erection of a new Roman Catholic Church, to be built of granite.

The hospital committee are making arrangements for the erection of a building.

Over two inches of rain have fallen since Tuesday, and the weather is still showery.

NARRABRI, THURSDAY.

A meeting of the Namoi Pastoral Association was held yesterday under the new rules. The following officers were elected:—Mr. William Pirie, president; Messrs. Charles Collins and Alexander Wilson, M.L.A., vice-presidents; Mr. James Moseley, hon. secretary; Mr. C. Druitt, treasurer. It was deemed advisable not to hold a show at present on account of the bad season.

MORPE, THURSDAY.

A public meeting was held here last night, with the object of urging upon the Government the necessity for the immediate construction of the Narrabri-Moree railway extension, by the adopted route. Messrs. Lewis, Glennie, Cameron, Grace, Bennett, Thompson, Vincent, and others addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed in favour of the immediate construction of the line, and also urging upon the Government the necessity for connecting Moree by rail by the adopted route. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and a petition to the foregoing effect was numerously signed. The action of a portion of the people of Narrabri, who are adverse to the deviation and the creation of a fresh survey, was fully endorsed, and a resolution was passed to co-operate with them.

A meeting was held last night with the object of establishing a local hospital. A committee of 20 gentlemen was appointed, with Messrs. F. C. Thomas and A. Thompson as treasurer and secretary respectively. Over £225 was promised, and in a few weeks tenders will be called for the erection of the building.

A petition for a mail to Goondiwindi, via Tulloona, was largely signed here last night. This line of coaches, if agreed upon, will be the means of diverting much of the passenger traffic from the sister colony, and instead of visitors to the New South Wales capital going via Brisbane, all travellers from the southern centres will come via Moree.

Rain, amounting to 52 points, fell here yesterday, and the sky is still overcast.

THE ANNUAL SALES OF STUD SHEEP.

Messrs. Brunker and Wolfe yesterday morning continued the Sydney annual sales of stud sheep, by commencing at the Australasian Stores, Central Wharf, the auction of about 670 Tasmanian sheep of excellent quality. Heavy purchases effected during the past few days had not much detracted from the spirit of bidders, and during the day some rather phenomenal figures were reached. Mr. J. N. Brunker led off with the hammer at about 11 o'clock, and by sundown had succeeded in transferring the ownership of 210 sheep at a purchase price of £4689 9s. Quick and satisfactory work, when it is considered that the pens were unusually, and perhaps somewhat unnecessarily, numerous, and that the stock were disposed of singly. At the outset sums were large, but owing in no small measure to the large number of animals penned, a temporary lull in bidding supervened, and for a time only moderate prices were realised. Later on, however, buyers warmed up again, and several good purchases were made. Of the drafts sold, it may, as a whole, be set down that they went off cheaply, and in some cases at a manifest sacrifice. The representative of Mr. C. B. Grubb, Strathroy, for instance, in order to keep faith with the public, allowed about a dozen good rams to go for almost nominal figures—at an average of £13 7s. 4d. for rams for which he had a few days before refused private offers of 50 guineas per pair. Other stud-masters also made sacrifices of valuable blood in preference to preventing the hammer falling. Through the care of Mr. Oliver Parnham, manager of the auctioneers' stores, ample provision had been made for the display and comfort of stock, as well as for the convenience of buyers.

Messrs. W. Gibson and Son's Scone merinos were the first lot submitted, and albeit unsurpassable for quality were clearly somewhat too numerous. They started the market well, none the less; and at the outset of their submission the stud ram Prince 3rd all but topped this year's New South Wales sales, by realising no less than 480 guineas. Messrs Gibb and Son, of Berthong, near Cootamundra, were the buyers. The rest of the flock realised handsome figures; after which a large list of entries was gone through without reaching fancy prices. Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Eak Vale, Tasmania, has the credit of actually topping the market for 1885, so far, with his 4-tooth merino stud ram Commotion, sired by Billy. It fell to a well-known breeder, Mr. F. B. Suttor, of Bathurst, and goes to his Bradwardine station. The animal is, studied from all points, a perfect sheep. Lambed on 22nd March, 1883, he was bred direct from the stud flock of Mr. David Taylor, St. Johnstone, and is by Billy, by Premier, by Old Sir Thomas; and in July, 1884, cut 16¼-lb. clean wool. At the outset it became evident that much Tasmanian money was behind him, and our sister colonists' nods followed the auctioneer's eye until a little over 500 guineas were named. The next bid was 50 more, which Mr. Suttor capped with another 50, and thus secured him at 600 guineas, amid much applause. The sheep is intended for his owner's stud flock, the originals of which were purchased in the first instance from Mr. James Gibson's stud flocks. The original ewes were all either by Sir Thomas 2nd (sold as an old ram for 605 guineas) or by Mr. Gibson's equally noted Golden Tom (sold to go to New Zealand for 500 guineas). The sire lately used by Mr. Suttor for his flocks is from a Sir Thomas 2nd ram (Tasmanian Tom). It is satisfactory to find that such an acquisition is destined for so well-known a stud. In the opinion of all good and recognised judges Commotion is *facile princeps* the best ram ever shown on a Sydney floor, if not in Australia. He is freely admitted to be much superior to the champion Tasmanian ram Sanscrit, and a competent judge, Mr. White, of Havilah, sets him down as about the best of the kind that he has seen penned in this colony. From the figures subjoined, it will be seen that Mr. Thomas Gibson's average, £95 4s. 8d., was the highest for the day; Messrs. W. Gibson and Son following with £34 9s. 6d., for rams. The sales are to be continued shortly after 11 a.m. to-day. The following were the principal sales effected:—

On account of Messrs. William Gibson and Son:—

	Guineas.
Stud rams—Gibb and Son	480
Ewe lamb—C. Goulter	42
4-tooth ram—P. G. King	105
4-tooth ram—T. J. Howard	85
4-tooth ram—McKinnon and Co.	57
4-tooth ram—Friend Brothers	51
4-tooth ram—Kiddle and Balme	80
4-tooth rain—T. Broughton	15
4-tooth ram—McKinnon and Co.	80
4-tooth ram—Friend Brothers	40
4-tooth ram—Kiddle and Balme	17
4-tooth ram—M. E. Maher	26
4-tooth ram—P. G. King	20
4-tooth ram—Kiddle and Balme	24
4-tooth ram—L. F. Iredale	21
4-tooth ram—Kiddle and Balme	19
4-tooth ram—G. and J. Tout	18
4-tooth ram—J. Taylor	21
4-tooth ram—J. Taylor	84
4-tooth ram—M. E. Maher	24
4-tooth ram—Kiddle and Balme	16
4-tooth ram—E. Martin	20
4-tooth ram—M. E. Maher	33
4-tooth ram—J. Thomson	30
4-tooth ram—E. Martin (for Clark Bros.)	25
4-tooth ram—E. Martin	22
4-tooth ram—L. F. Iredale	19
4-tooth ram—L. F. Iredale	20
4-tooth sam—P. G. King	23
4-tooth ram—E. Martin (for Clark Brothers)	21
4-tooth ram—M. E. Maher	25

23 others were sold at an average of about £11 5s each.

4-TOOTH STUD EWES.

2 4-tooth ewes—R. G. Higgins	22
2 4-tooth ewes—C. Goulter	21

12 others sold from 18 to 11 guineas.

On account of Mr. Thomas Gibson, Eak Vale, 10 merino stud rams:—

4-tooth stud ram Commotion—F. B. Suttor	600
4-tooth ram Clarendon 2nd—L. F. Iredale	32
4-tooth ram Denisty—L. E. Iredale	80
4-tooth ram—L. F. Iredale	80
4-tooth ram—Cope	21
4-tooth ram—Kiddle and Balme	60
4-tooth ram—Friend Brothers	20
2-tooth ram—E. Martin	17
2-tooth ram—Friend Brothers	37
2-tooth ram—M'Kinnon	15
2-tooth ram—Friend Brothers	25

30 STUD EWES.

2 4-tooth ewes—James Lee	60
2 2-tooth ewes—H. Osborne	20

26 others realised from 14 to 3 guineas per pair.

On account of Mr. R. Taylor, Valleyfield, 10 merino stud rams:—

10 4-tooth stud rams, 12 guineas to 5 guineas.

On account of Mr. Robert Viney, Fernhill, Lymington, 5 merino stud rams:—

1 4-tooth ram—A. Strahorn	22
4 4-tooth rams—various	9 to 6
5 4-tooth merino ewes	9 to 5

On account of Mr. C. B. Grubb, Strathroy, 13 merino stud rams:—

4-tooth ram—Friend Bros.	25
4-tooth ram—R. Cox	20
4-tooth ram—R. Cox	20½
10 4-tooth rams—various	15 to 6
1 merino stud ewe—F. B. Suttor	23½
7 merino stud ewes—various	12½ to 6½

On account of Mr. R. M'Kenzie, Clynevale, 3 merino stud rams and 18 ewes:—

3 merino rams—various	9 to 5
18 merino ewes—Nevison	7½ to 2½

On account of Mr. H. Gatenby, Rhodes, 13 merino stud rams:—

Ram—R. Cox	55
Ram—R. Cox	100
Ram—E. Martin	45
Ram—E. Martin (for Clark Bros.)	25
Ram—R. Cox	21
Ram—R. Cox	16
Ram—Claude Smith	16
6 rams—various	15 to 12

On account of Mr. A. M. M'Kinnon, Mountford, 10 merino stud rams:—

1 ram, 4 years—F. Gibson	16½
9 rams, various	16 to 4

On account of Mr. Frederick Thirkell, Darlington Park, 2 merino stud rams:—

Major, 4 years—F. Warby	31
Young Drops, 2 years—E. Rickford	18

On account of Mr. Mike Bennett, Longford, 6 stud merino rams and 8 ewes:—

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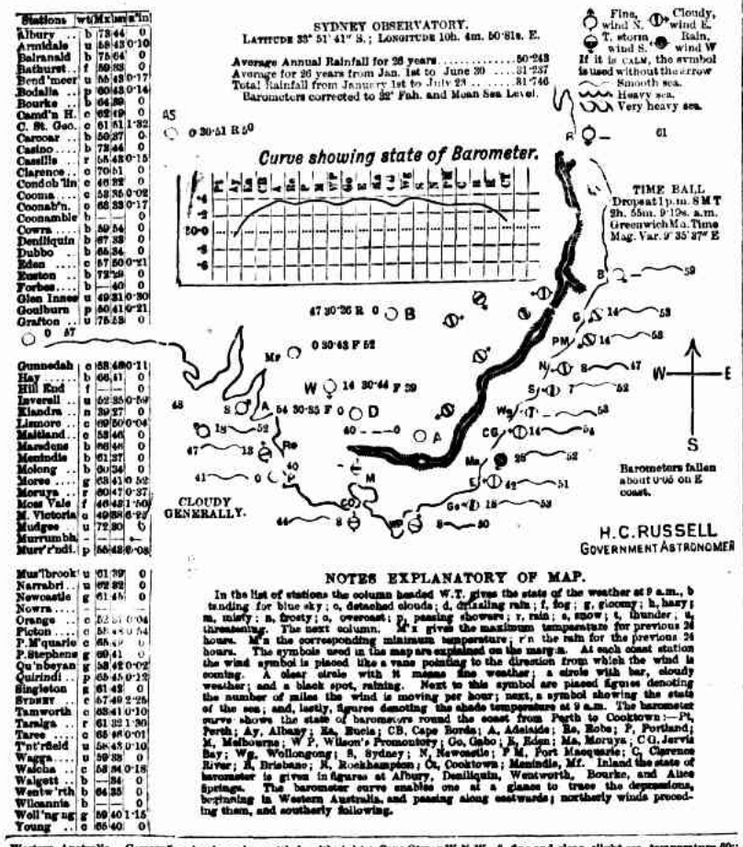
METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR JULY 23, 1885.

Stations	wt	Mxlas	Min
Albury ..	b	73·44	0
Armidale ..	u	58·43	0·10
Balranald	b	75·64	0
Bathurst ..	f	59·33	0
Bend'meer	u	55·43	0·17
Bodalla ..	p	60·43	0·14
Bourke ..	b	64·39	0
Cand'na H.	c	62·49	0
C. St. Geo.	c	61·51	1·32
Carcoar ..	b	59·37	0
Casino ..	b	73·44	0
Cassilis ..	r	58·43	0·15
Clarence ..	o	70·51	0
Condob'lin	c	46·32	0
Cooma ..	c	53·36	0·02
Coonab'n.	c	66·33	0·17
Coonamble	b	—	0
Cowra ..	b	59·34	0
Deniliquin	b	67·33	0
Dubbo ..	b	68·34	0
Eden ..	c	57·50	0·21
Euston ..	b	72·39	0
Forbes ..	b	—	40
Glen Innes	u	49·21	0·30
Goulburn	p	50·41	0·21
Grafton ..	u	75·53	0
Gunnedah	c	68·48	0·11
Hay ..	b	66·41	0
Hill End	f	—	—
Inverell ..	u	52·35	0·59
Kiandra ..	n	39·27	0
Lismore ..	c	69·50	0·04
Maitland ..	o	53·46	0
Marsdens	b	66·48	0
Merimdie	b	61·37	0
Molong ..	b	60·34	0
Moree ..	g	68·41	0·52
Moruya ..	r	60·47	0·37
Mose Vale	f	46·43	1·50
M. Victoria	c	49·38	6·22
Mudgee ..	u	72·30	0
Murrumbh.	—	—	—
Murr'ndi.	p	56·43	0·08
Mus'brook	u	61·39	0
Narrabri ..	u	62·32	0
Newcastle	g	61·48	0
Nowra ..	—	—	—
Orange ..	c	52·31	0·04
Picton ..	c	58·48	0·54
P. M'quarie	c	68·48	0
P. Stephens	g	60·41	0
Qu'beyan	g	58·46	0·02
Quirindi ..	p	65·48	0·12
Singleton	g	61·43	0
SYDNEY ..	c	57·49	2·25
Tamworth	c	65·41	0·10
Tarcutta ..	r	61·32	1·30
Taree ..	c	68·46	0·01
Tent'field	u	58·45	0·10
Wagga ..	u	59·33	0
Waicha ..	c	58·34	0·18
Walgett ..	b	—	34	0
Wentw'rth	b	64·35	0
Wilcannia	b	—	—
Woll'ngong	g	59·40	1·15
Young ..	c	56·40	0



NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations the column headed W.T. gives the state of the weather at 9 a.m., b standing for blue sky; c, detached clouds; d, drizzling rain; f, fog; g, gloomy; h, hazy; m, misty; n, frosty; o, overcast; p, passing showers; r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; u, threatening. The next column, M'x, gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours. M'n the corresponding minimum temperature; r'n the rain for the previous 24 hours. The symbols used in the map are explained on the many a. At each coast station the wind symbol is placed like a vane pointing to the direction from which the wind is coming. A clear circle with N means fine weather; a circle with bar, cloudy weather; and a black spot, raining. Next to this symbol are placed figures denoting the number of miles the wind is moving per hour; next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and, lastly, figures denoting the shade temperature at 9 a.m. The barometer curve shows the state of barometers round the coast from Perth to Cooktown:—Pt, Perth; Ay, Albany; Ra, Rucia; CB, Cape Borda; A, Adelaide; Ro, Robe; P, Portland; M, Melbourne; W P, Wilson's Promontory; Go, Gabo; E, Eden; Ma, Moruya; C G, Jervis Bay; Wg, Wollongong; S, Sydney; N, Newcastle; P M, Port Macquarie; G, Clarence River; R, Brisbane; K, Rockhampton; Ck, Cooktown; Mi, Mitchell, Mf. Inland the state of barometer is given in figures at Albury, Deniliquin, Wentworth, Bourke, and Alice Springs. The barometer curve enables one at a glance to trace the depressions, beginning in Western Australia, and passing along eastwards; northerly winds preceding them, and southerly following.

Western Australia.—Generally cloudy and unsettled, with light westerly and northerly winds and smooth sea. No rain.

South Australia reports weather generally fine and clear, few light scattered clouds in parts; winds light from N.E. to N.W., and calm, smooth sea and steady barometers on south coast. No rain.

Victoria.—Foggy on coast, winds light from north, and calm; sea smooth, barometers falling; southerly wind, with fine, clear weather inland at Rob.ucs; hoar frost at night at Omeo. No rain.

Tasmania.—Dull and misty on north coast; wind light from S.E.

New Zealand.—Generally fine and clear; barometers 30·10; winds light from S.W.

New South Wales.—Generally cloudy on and near coast; heavy rain in night on coast and mountains, from Sydney southwards. Mount Victoria reporting 0.25 inches. Fine and calm inland. Details in map above. Smooth sea and light westerly winds on coast. Nowra, maximum 55, minimum 35, rain 1·35; Camden, weather fine and warm, rain 0·75; Gundaroo, fine and calm, rainfall 0·47.

Queensland.—Generally fine on E. coast, with moderate sea and light S.E. winds. Dull at Cooktown. Rainfall: Brisbane, 0·01; Cape Moreton, 0·11.

9 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.

Victoria.—Melbourne S.S.W., 8, fine and clear, temperature 52°; Cape Otway W.N.W., 8, fine and clear, slight sea, temperature 60°; Portland, S.W., sky half clouded, smooth sea, temperature, 57°; Wilson's Promontory, S.W., 23, fine, but cloudy, moderate sea, temperature 49°.

New South Wales.—Albury, W., 10, fine clear, temperature 56°; Cape St. George, S., 15, showery, moderate sea, temperature 58°; Eden, calm, fine, smooth sea, temperature 58°; Yorke's, calm, fine, temperature 60°; Goulburn, calm, raining, temperature 58°; Menindie, calm, fine, temperature 56°; Moruya, S., 28, fine, moderate sea, temperature 60°; Newcastle, calm, dull, smooth sea, temperature 59°; Port Macquarie, S., 28, cloudy, smooth sea, temperature 65°; Sydney, W., 8, cloudy, smooth sea, temperature 60°; Wentworth, N.W., fine, temperature 56°.

STATE OF RIVERS.

Murrumbidgee: At Wagga, 2 feet 3 inches above summer level; at Hay, 2 feet above summer level; at Balranald, 3 feet 4 inches above summer level. Murray: At Albury, 1 foot 3 inches above summer level; at Euston, 9 feet 6 inches above summer level. Darling: At Wentworth, 8 feet above summer level; at Poomeserie, Menindie, Wilcannia, and Bourke, low.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY 24.

Sun rises at 8·59, sets at 5.13; Moon, 8.14 p.m., 4.6 a.m.; Mercury, 8.19 a.m., 7.3 p.m.; Venus, 8.10 a.m., 6.53 p.m.; Mars, 4.34 a.m., 3.33 p.m.; Jupiter, 8.58 a.m., 8.3 p.m.; Saturn, 5.3 a.m., 2.56 p.m. New moon, 12th; full moon, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison: 6.8 a.m., 3.35 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

PRODUCE MARKET.—THURSDAY.

Good supplies of forage and wood were offered this morning at Darling Harbour sales. The markets were thinly attended by the trade. The quality of forage was a little better than at yesterday's sales, but still buyers are only purchasing sparingly, and the market continues to rule dull. Hay was unaltered, but straw and chaff had a downward tendency. The wood market remained inactive. On the wharfs a moderate supply was received, principally from the Northern rivers; but stocks are likely to be supplemented to-morrow. Business, as usual on Thursdays, was dull, and the various lines were unchanged in value. Operations were chiefly confined to maize, potatoes, and dairy produce. At Darling Harbour sales the following prices were realised:—

Wood.—Good supplies. All descriptions dull of sale at per ton:—Billet wood, 9s to 13s 6d; bundle, 11s to 18s; foot, 14s to 16s; bakers', 11s to 12s.

Hay.—Large stocks. Market depressed. Competition confined to prime descriptions of oaten in bales and bundles. Oaten, in bundles, 3s 3d to 4s 7d per cwt.; bales, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; lucerne, in bales, 4s; oaten and wheaten, in bundles, 3s 4d to 4s; oaten and wheaten and straw, in bundles, 3s 2d.

Straw.—Fair consignments forward this morning. Prices weaker, at 2s 5d to 2s 7d per cwt. for clean, in bundles.

Chaff.—Moderate supplies. Market easier. Demand confined to prime qualities, other sorts being dull. Oaten, in bags, 4s 2d to 4s 8d per cwt.; straw, in bags, 3s to 3s 2d.

On the wharfs the following are the wholesale quotations:—

Maize.—Two shipments from the Macleay River to hand last night and this morning, and further additions to stocks are expected to-morrow. Export buyers continue to operate fairly. Quotations at 3s per bushel. Business by auction by Messrs. Mort and Co. at 3s 0½d.

Oats.—Another New Zealand shipment of 1000 bags received last night. Full supplies. Market continues depressed, and demand limited, at 2s 1d to 2s 4d per bushel for feed; seed quoted at 2s 6d.

Barley.—This market displays no new feature, but remains inactive. Nominal value of Cape sead, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel.

Bran.—New Zealand addition to stocks last night. Moderate demand at 12½d to 13d per bushel. At Messrs. Mort and Co.'s sale to-day realised 12½d to 12¾d.

Pollard.—Market inactive, at 12½d to 1s 1d per bushel. At auction to-day by Messrs. Mort and Co. at 11¾d.

Hay.—Stocks on the wharfs strengthened by moderate shipments from the Hunter River this morning. Wharfs well supplied. Trade was quiet. Prime lucerne, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton; other qualities, from £3 15s to £4.

Chaff.—Ample stocks, and additions expected to-morrow.

Stocks of Victorian moving off at to £4 15s per ton.

Onions.—Market fairly supplied, and stocks are likely to be supplemented to-morrow. Pair sales of Victorian at £4 to £4 5s per ton.

Potatoes.—Stocks augmented by three shipments from Circular Head and New Zealand last night. Selling steadily at £5 12s 6d to £5 15s per ton for Circular Head; New Zealand, at £3 5s.

Butter.—No change under this head. Steady sales of Illawarra at 2s per lb. for keg; roll, 2s 3d; intervolonial packed from 6d to 1s 6d.

Cheese.—Another Southern ports shipment to the extent of 300 to hand yesterday. Fair demand for colonial at 7d to 8½d per lb.; special brands to 9d.

Bacon.—Ample stocks, and market dull. Hand-cured Southern at 8d to 9d per lb.; machine-cured to 7½d; heavy and rough from 6d; hams, 10d to 1s 1d.

Lard.—Finely rendered in bladders at 7½d to 8d per lb.; coarse in keg, 6d to 6½d.

Honey.—Good and clear at 5d to 5½d per lb.; other sorts, from 3½d.

Beeswax.—Saleable at 1 6d to 1s per lb., according to quality.

Eggs.—Ample supplies and additions to stocks expected to-morrow. Slow sales at 1s per dozen.

Poultry.—Supplies expected to-morrow. Moderate demand at per pair:—Fowls, 3s 6d to 4s; ducks, scarce, quoted to 5s; geese, 5s to 9s; turkeys, 7s to 13s.

FAT STOCK MARKET.

At the Homebush fat stock sales to-day 529 head of cattle were yarded. The market was unaltered. Prime beef worth 35s per 100lb. The best lot of bullocks averaged £10 12s 10d; medium, £8 15s 8d; and inferior from £6 per head. Cows at proportionate rates. 6300 sheep were penned. Market unchanged. The best lot of merino wethers sold up to 12s 3d per head; others from 7s 9d per head; crossbred wethers at 9s 6d per head. At the City Yards there was a large supply of fat lambs forward, chiefly of middling qualities, and prices were easier. Quotations: 6s to 12s per head. The market for fat calves was lightly supplied, and prices improved. Quotations: 6s 6d to 63s per head. Pigs at 10s 6d to 50s per head. The following sales were reported:—By Messrs. Williamson, Graves, and Lavender.—1000 merino wethers for Messrs. P. Wilson, Son, and Co., at from 12s 3d to 13s 3d, less 100 seconds at 10s 6d. Also, outside, in conjunction with Messrs. J. Sanderson and Co., 7000 wethers for Messrs. Davis, Love, and Co. By Messrs. Pitt, Son, and Badgery.—119 bullocks (W. Goodyear), £7 11s 6d; 80 bullocks (T. Robertson), £6 15s 6d; 14 cows (Sandhurst Agents), £4; 13 inlsed (J. and R. Williams), £4 4s; 28 bullocks (W. Porter), £7 1s 6d; 31 cows (W. Porter), £6 10s 9d; 18 bullocks (Queanbeyan Agents), £6 10s 9d; 100 wethers (Narrandera Agents) 10s 5d; 500 wethers (J. M'Gregor), 9s 6d to 9s 7d; 393 wethers (P. J. O'Donnell), 9s 3d to 9s 7d; 96 ewes (P. J. O'Donnell), 6s 11d; 140 wethers (Southern Agents), 9s 3d; 847 wethers (Southern Agents), 7s 8d to 8s 4d; 76 crossbreds (T. Robertson), 9s 6d to 10s; 566 merino wethers (T. Robertson), 7s 6d; 149 wethers (C. E. Armitage), 7s 9d; 50 ewes (C. E. Armitage), 7s 8d. Fat Lambs: 109 for E. K. Crace, at 8s to 8s; and 116 from Narrandera, at 8s 1d. Fat Calves: Small consignment from the Hunter, at from 24s to 61s, averaging about 35s. By Mr. George Maiden (for R. Goldsbrough and Co., Limited):—3000 wethers for Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Quinn, from 9s. 6d. to 11s. 8d.; 886 wethers, for K. C. A. Cumming, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; 400 wethers, for A. D. Middleton, 8s. 11d. By Messrs. Joseph Leedy and Co.—292 cows (W. Sly), to 25s, averaging £6 9s., per head. By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited.—16 calves (J. M. Spiller) at £1 15s, 7 ewes 8 D. (Mackenzie Bros.) at 14s 6d, 40 ewes 8 D. (Mackenzie Bros.) at 11s 6d, 25 crossbred ewes (Mackenzie Bros.) at 9s 11d to 10s, 125 crossbred wethers (Mackenzie Bros.) at 8s 11d to 9s 3d, 107 wethers (Mackenzie Bros.) at 8s 6d, 75 lambs (Mackenzie Bros.) at 8s 1d to 9s 11d, 200 wethers (J. M. Spiller) at 10s, 97 ewes (J. M. Spiller) at 8s 10d, 475 wethers (T. M'Nevin) to 9s 2d, 243 lambs (A. Dempsey) at 7s to 8s 1d. By Messrs. Hill, Clark, and Co.—8 8d wethers, for T. Connell, at 8s 6d to 8s 10d; 213 seconds at 7s 7d; 50 bullocks, for G. Palmer, at £8 15s 8d; 125 bullocks, for M. Spears, P. and M. Morgan, at £7 0s 6d, 15 cows at £5 5s 6d; 9 bullocks, for J. E. Palmer, at £8. By Messrs. Dransfield Brothers.—6 cows (J. Hooper), at £6 12s, 4 bullocks at £6 8s; 13 cows (M. Ryan), at £4 17s 6d; 120 lambs (A. Dempsey), 6s 6d to 7s, 114 ewes, 7s 3d; J. M'Farlane), 8s 9d to 7s 11d; and at Corporation Yards, 150 lambs (A. Dempsey); 8s to 8s 6d; 21 calves (G. Rouse), at £3 3s; 5 (Pearce), at 12s; 10 pigs (C. E. Cameron), at 10s 6d to 26s 6d; 80 pigs (T. Carlton), at 10s 6d to £1 4s; 44 (A. Carlton), at 10s 6d to £1 3s 6d. By Messrs. Brunker and Weis.—On account of R. Arnold: 40 cows at £3 8s; for T. Bradley, 17 mixed at £6 14s 6d; account J. Simpson, 620 wethers at 8s 11d to 9s 1d. By Messrs. William Inglis and Son.—Fat Cattle: 12 bullocks (Lee), from £6 15s to £8 10s; 10 cows (Lee), from £6 1s to £8; 14 cows (Farrell), from £5 to £6 15s; 10 cows (Farrell), from £5 5s to £6 2s 6d; 37 cows (Sydney yards), from £3 5s to £6 12s. Milch Cows: 20, from £5 5s to £16 15s. Dry Cows: 14, from £1 17s to £6 5s. Calves: 50 (Lee), from 11s 6d to 50s; 18 (Coulton), from 27s to 57s; 44 (Brennan), from 9s to 30s; and 87 others (various), from 8s 6d to 30s. Pigs: 30 (Clarence Town), from 9s to 26s; 18 (Picton), from 17s 6d to 50s; 23 (Canterbury), from 26s to 51s; 7 (Botany), from 22s to 45s; 30 store pigs, from 5s to 22s.

LONDON WOOL AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Wool.—Under date June 11 Messrs. Charles Balme and Co. report:—The opening rates have not, since the commencement of the current week, been uniformly maintained, and while all descriptions of staple reflect more or less the flatter tone of the market, crossbreds and Capes in particular are perceptibly weaker. Some parcels of superfine Victorian produce have been offered and sold at prices which certainly mark no improvement on the very unsatisfactory values ruling for similar clips during the March-April sales. The scale of purchases on foreign account has slightly increased, but is still considerably short of its usual proportion." Messrs. Jacomb, Son, and Co.:—"The market appears to have weakened from the condition in which it opened; coarse and crossbred wools, instead of being slightly higher than the best of last auctions, are now selling at little better than the average of the same; the demand for almost all merino descriptions is irregular, apathetic, and feeble, the average depreciation from the low previous currency on such is fully 1d per lb. The daily catalogues have been heavy, and withdrawals in large proportion. Present very low values of colonial wool (which have not been at such a level since 1869-70) should, ere long create further trade and invite enlarged competition."

Tallow, &c.—From the *European Mail* of June 12 we extract:—"Tallow: This market keeps quiet. Y. C. on the spot, brocked, 41s 6d; good to fine Australian mutton, 40s to 41s; best, 39s to 39s. The moderate quantity offered in the public sales on June 5 met but a limited demand, and of 745 casks, 445 casks sold at a further decline of 3d, and in some instances of 6d, per cwt. Of 580 casks Australian and New Zealand offered, 377 casks sold—mutton, good fair, 39s 6d; rather dark, 38s 6d; mixed melting, good fair to good, 38s to 38s 6d; fair, slightly dredgy, 37s 6d; mixed colours, rather dredgy and slightly stained, 37s; dark and very dark interiors' grease, 35s 6d. Beef: Very fine, 39s 6d; fairish to good, 37s 6d to 38s 6d. Messrs. Colchesters and Woolner remark that the tallow market continues in favour of buyers, and prices are below precedent. The shipments from Australia in May were 5400 casks, and at the public sales on June 4 about half the quantity offered was sold. Fine qualities did not find any buyers; medium sorts were bought for immediate wants, and low kinds were neglected. Home tallow continues to be abundant. Hides, Leather, &c.: The leather market continues quiet, without any new feature. Quotations:—Hides, crop, 28 to 40lb., 1s 1d to 1s 5d; ditto, 40 to 60lb., 1s 2½d to 1s 5d; English butts, 14 to 24lb., 1s 3d to 1s 4d; ditto, 25 to 36lb., 1s 3d to 2s 9d; foreign butts, 16 to 30lb., 1s 2½d to 2s 3d; crop bellies, 8d to 1s; shoulder, 11d to 1s 4d; dressing hides, common, 1s to 1s 3d; shaved, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; and calfskins, 1s 3d to 2s 9d per lb. The raw market is also quiet, and no transactions reported. Tortoiseshell: Two cases Sydney sold—fair, 16s; pickings, 9s."

ALBURY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

ALBURY, THURSDAY.

The following prices were realised to-day at the Albury fat stock market:—Light bullocks sold at up to £9 12s 6d; cows, up to £8 15s; store bullocks, up to £6 3s; calves averaged £3 4s 6d. Sheep: 1500 yarded, and best wethers made up to 11s; stores, 9s. In the horse market a number of fine Clydesdale stallions sold at good prices. Surprise, by Superior, brought 300 guineas; a two-year-old colt by Surprise, 100 guineas; and the stallion, Earl of Airly, 145 guineas.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are admitted by thousands to be worth a GUINEA a BOX for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as wind and pain in the stomach, sick headache, giddiness, fulness and swelling after meals, dizziness and drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, costiveness, scurvy, blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and all nervous and trembling sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have been proved in thousands of cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found to equal BEECHAM'S PILLS for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like "MAGIC," and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the ROSEBUD of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Caution.—The public are requested to notice that the words "Beecham's Pills, St. Helens," are on the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Pills. If not on, they are a forgery.

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N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

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Fixed Deposits for TWELVE MONTHS receive Interest at the RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, and participation in the profits, in the shape of a BONUS at maturity.

EXTRACT FROM LAST REPORT.

The net profit for the year, after deducting all expenses, together with interim dividend to June 30th last, amounts to £33,941 12s 1d, which was appropriated as follows:—

To payment of dividend to shareholders, 25 per cent. per annum	£21,838	13 0
To payment of bonus to depositors, 1½ per cent. per annum	1,379	5 1
To payment of bonus to borrowers, 2 per cent. per annum		
To payment of bonus to land buyers, 3 per cent. per annum		
Amount transferred to reserve fund	28,000	0 0
Leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss of	1,633	14 0
	£32,841	13 1

H. G. SWYNY,
Managing Director.

MONEY to LEND upon Mortgage, in sums from £200 to £20,000, upon city and suburban freehold and leasehold properties and good farms and orchards at 6 and 7 per cent., for 3 or 5 years. Properties released from building societies, and the same amount lent for any term at 6 and 7 per cent. Progress payments made to builders and persons assisted to build and purchase houses. No interest higher than 6 or 7 per cent.

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BILLS OF SALE, PROMISSORY NOTES, MORTGAGE, SECOND MORTGAGE, DEPOSIT OF DEEDS (either LEASEHOLD or FREEHOLD) REVERSIONARY INTEREST, &c., at an EXCEPTIONALLY low rate of repayments, as follows:—
Loan of £100, repayable by weekly instalments of 10s 0d
£50 " " " 5s 0d
£30 " " " 3s 0d
£20 " " " 2s 0d
£10 " " " 1s 6d
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All sorts of CONCESSIONS, ADVANTAGES, OPPORTUNITIES, and CHANCES during JULY.		All sorts of CONCESSIONS, ADVANTAGES, OPPORTUNITIES, and CHANCES during JULY.

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HARDWOOD of all kinds, and to order
KAURI PINE, Sugar Pine, Clear Pine Shelving
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A few Blocks in the HILLSIDE ESTATE, Auburn, still for SALE, only 16s per foot.
Frontages are to Cumberland-road, near station.
Easy Terms, or discount for cash.
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SUMMER HILL.—Lot 28, sec. 1, Kensington-street, 50 x 200, £6 per foot. BURFITT, 418, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
TERRACE, overlooking the Illawarra railway, and next to the PUBLIC SCHOOL, Macdonaldtown, built of brick, each 4 rooms and kitchen, balcony, &c.; land 80 x 100, lane 20 feet at the rear. A snug investment for £2300.
C. T. BURFITT,
418, George-street.

ASHFIELD.—A large COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, washhouse with copper, verandah front and back, land 40 x 138; Torrens' title; price £475.
BURFITT, 418, George-street.

CROYDON.—Beautifully finished brick COTTAGE, 5 rooms, &c., close to station, 50 x 125; Torrens'; £650; easy terms. Cards to view.
DEAKIN and GREGORY, 126, Pitt-street.

I HAVE a cash purchaser for a first-class Gentleman's RESIDENCE; must be well situated, and to contain from 12 to 14 large rooms, exclusive of outhouses; land, from 5 to 10 acres; will go to £15,000 or £20,000 for a suitable property; price no object. Send particulars, E. P. AGNEW, Property Agent, Petersham.

APPARENTLY DOUBTFUL, STILL TRUE.
A nice HOUSE (6 rooms in all) and good yard, only £50 deposit, balance £10 per month; or a similar house and land, £30 deposit, and £9 10s per month. Position high, near Moore Park, and quite close to a 2d tram.
See TATE and CO., Auctioneers, 93, Elizabeth-street, at once, as the owner is leaving the colony, and must wind up his estate before his departure.
Cards to view and particulars on application.

COMFORTABLE Cottage, 5 rooms, &c., near Fairfield station, G.S.R., bargain, £350. Stubbs & Co., 16, O'Connell-st.

NORTH SHORE.—LAND for SALE, on easy terms. R. Harnett, 310, George-street.

PETERSHAM.—For Sale, compact, comfortable RESIDENCE, well situated, not far from station, substantially built brick on stone, slate roof, cor. containing drawing and dining rooms, hall, 3 bedrooms, bathrooms, pantry, kitchen, laundry with copper, venetian blinds, iron railings in front, balcony back and front, fowlhouse, poultry yard, splendid garden nicely laid out with choice trees and shrubs, well-kept lawn, summer-house, &c.; land, 72 x 142. E. P. AGNEW, Property Agent, Petersham.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—5 Acres valuable water-frontage (near railway) for SALE, £350 per acre. Apply Land, care of Ford, Adams, and Co., Custom House, Circular Quay.

SUBDIVISION BLOCK, 190 acres, at station and fronting G. S. R., 60 miles from city. A., 16, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE, Glebe-road, 6 rooms, gas, water, stable, large yard. £700. Owner, Box 505, G. P. O.

FOR SALE, Chatswood, Lane Cove-road, choice House, orchard, 3½ acres. J. Farmer, Bluegum Creek road.

SALE, pretty VILLA, 7 rooms, bathroom, conservatory, bay windows, folding doors; grand view of Botany Bay; land, 38 x 110; 7 minutes from tram; £60 deposit. Apply W. HILL, Oberon Estate, Randwick.

SUMMER HILL.—For SALE, 3 minutes off Station and 50 yards from Ashfield Park, in fine healthy position, 2 pretty semi-detached Cottage VILLAS, brick on stone, slate roof, very superiorly built, each 4 large rooms, wide hall, washhouse, copper, cooking range, &c., wide verandahs back and front, latter and hearths tiled, land 50 x 100. Torrens' title. Price, £450 each, cash. Apply Gower-street, near Wilkinson's store.

FOR SALE, a large HOUSE of 9 rooms, splendid position, near city; £800. Oxford, Herald Office.

SUMMER HILL.—Corner, 80 x 120, Torrens' title
Homebush.—*Grand* block, near station, south side
Regent's Park—4 lots, sec. 1, cheap; Torrens'
Harris Park—6 lots, near station, cheap; Torrens'
Marrickville—House, 6 rooms, kitchen; terms, Torrens'
Auburn Heights—Several lots, easy terms; Torrens'
Bexley—10 acres, New Illawarra-road, no rocks.
S. RUDD and CO., Land Agents, 98, Elizabeth-street.

AUBURN.—For SALE, a five-roomed COTTAGE, nicely finished, small deposit, easy terms; six minutes from Auburn Station. Apply Chestnut-road, Auburn Grove, Auburn.

NEW TERRACE, Moore Park, £3000, cash, or exchange for land. S. Fletcher, Windermere, Moore Park.

FOR SALE, LOTS, corners, Glenmore-road; lots 15, sec. F., 1 sec. G., Kogarah Township; 205, 238, sec. F., 172, sec. H. The Grove, Hurstville; 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, Orange Grove, near Station, Fairfield. J. Lee, Glenmore-road.

OUR Property List is now ready; forwarded post free. GIBBS and CO., Bond-street-chambers.

WE have PROPERTIES, all suburbs; terms suit everybody. GIBBS and CO., Bond-street-chambers.

DARLINGHURST HEIGHTS.—Several superior building SITES, well adapted for first-class houses.
DUNN and M'KEOWN,
72, Elizabeth-street.

SUMMER HILL.—A good SITE, situate about 5 minutes from station, fronting two streets, 80 x 240; well suited for erection of good villas. May be sold in two lots if desired.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, in one of the best positions in the suburb, handsome HOUSE, containing 8 large rooms, kitchen, and usual offices, garden and shrubbery.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

LANE COVE.—Choice BLOCK, fronting Great Eastern-road, 24 acres. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-st.

ASHFIELD.—Brick COTTAGE, 3 rooms and offices, 2 acres. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

LAKE MACQUARIE.—80 ACRES, partly fenced, £4 per acre. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-street.

COOGEE.—Fish-street, near Mr. Starkey's; 198 x 165, £325. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

LANE COVE.—A choice Site, 10 acres, situated in elevated position on Stoney Creek-road, near proposed railway station; well suited for residence or subdividing.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

SUMMER HILL.—For SALE, Brick HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, workroom, laundry, pantry, stable, coach-house, and other outhouses, marble mantels, tiled hearths, land 84 x 200; price, £1350. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-st.

WILLOUGHBY.—8½ acres, corner block, close Chatswood Railway Junction. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Eliz.-st.

BURWOOD.—Allotments, near Parramatta-road, 30s to 40s per foot. Dun and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-street.

BURWOOD.—For SALE, choice Site, fronting Wallace-street, 163 feet by depth of 210 feet along Charles-street, opposite the residence of Mr. Butterfield, and surrounded by other first-class properties. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-st.

REDMYRE.—Brick COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, laundry, bathroom, &c.; land, 50 x 200, with stable, coachhouse, aviary, &c.; Torrens' title; price, £800—£50 deposit, balance weekly instalments if required.
DUNN and M'KEOWN,
72, Elizabeth-street.

ASHFIELD.—20 choice Building BLOCKS, good positions, on the Underwood Estate. Particulars from
DUNN and M'KEOWN,
72, Elizabeth-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Crown-street.—HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen; £470. Dunn and M'Keown, Eliz'th-st.

BANKSTOWN.—Subdivision BLOCK, 65 acres, near proposed railway. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-st.

PADDINGTON.—Elevated BLOCKS, Duxford Estate, near Public School. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-st.

GOSFORD.—80 ACRES rich land, well watered by creek, 8 acres cleared, partly planted with fruit trees, W. H. cottage, 4 rooms, stable, &c.; price £620. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—BLOCKS for residence or subdivision, 1 acre to 300 acres.
DUNN and M'KEOWN,
72, Elizabeth-street.

PADDINGTON.—Building SITE, fronting Windsor and Cascade streets. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-st.

ASHFIELD.—COTTAGE, 4 rooms, verandah front and back, land 50 x 200; price £475, a large portion may remain in building society.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

PENNANT HILLS.
ONE MILE FROM STATION, NORTHERN LINE.
20 Acres LAND, admirably suited for subdivision into township or orchard blocks, £35 per acre.
THORPE, LYONS, and CO.,
Auctioneers, Parramatta.

CASTLE HILLS.
15 Acres LAND, 5 acres laid out with Orange, Lemon, and Summer Fruit Trees; good residence; a bargain.
THORPE, LYONS, and CO.,
Auctioneers, Parramatta.

PETERSHAM, close to station.—Brick HOUSES, 5 rooms; price, £350. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Eliz.-st.

GLENMORE ROAD.—Splendid Frontage, 157ft. by depth 180ft., adjoining residence of M. H. Stephen, Esq. On the land is erected foundation of 8 houses.
DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

GOSFORD.—82 ACRES, extensive water frontage, secured for oyster culture. Dunn and M'Keown.

BURWOOD.—Villa RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, kitchen and usual offices, with stable, coachhouse, &c.; about 3 acres land with tennis lawn, shrubbery and flower garden. Cards to view from DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

PETERSHAM.—Terrace Property, 10 Brick HOUSES, in improving locality, near station, returning at low rental £425 per annum; price, £4000. Terms may be arranged if desired. DUNN and M'KEOWN, 72, Elizabeth-street.

MANLY.—Splendid Site, Addison-road, 132 x 160, 10 per cent. deposit. Dunn and M'Keown, 72, Elizabeth-st.

ROOKWOOD, close to the Station.—For SALE, Block of LAND, suitable for manufacturing purposes; 150 feet frontage to two streets by a depth of 300 feet; terms.
CALLAGHAN and SON,
365, George-street,
opposite the Royal Hotel.

LANE COVE, NEAR SYDNEY.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A splendid ORCHARD PROPERTY of about 7 acres, all planted with choicest kinds of orange, lemon, and summer fruits, grapes, &c.; 4-roomed COTTAGE and out-buildings, plenty water, and close to railway line and 'bus.
For full particulars apply
W. A. BRODIE, Auctioneer,
Parramatta.

PARRAMATTA RIVER PROPERTIES.
READ THIS CAREFULLY,
and send for particulars and inspect, as there is a profit of 100 PER CENT. IN EACH.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.

45 ACRES—3 road frontages and small Residence. This property is only separated from the Parramatta River by Mr. Goold's, and is within 5 minutes' walk of Dundas' Wharf, and fronts Victoria-street, the main road from Parramatta, and only about 1¼ miles from the Ryde Railway Station. It would make an excellent subdivision block.

30 ACRES—A beautiful gentle sloping Block, fronting the Parramatta River, nicely cleared, and dotted out with park-like trees. It has a large road frontage, is also bounded by a creek, nearly opposite the Rosehill Racecourse, and close to steamers' wharf and Parramatta tram. The best block of land on the river.

25 ACRES—2 road frontages, and surrounded by important properties. A bargain.

For full particulars, apply
W. A. BRODIE,
Auctioneer, Parramatta.

ONLY £5 per LOT Deposit, Balance 4s 9d per week per £100, with Liberal Assistance to Build.—ALLOTMENTS facing Kogarah Railway Station and at Rockdale, from 30s per foot.
THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND, and INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.
City-chambers, 343, Pitt-street.
EDWIN J. C. BRYANT,
Manager.

RUGBY TOWNSHIP.
Near Hawkesbury River.
£3 PER LOT.
Pamphlets and full particulars may be had from
A. STANBRIDGE,
Beresford-chambers,
Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL LARGE BLOCKS
of
LAND,
suitable for immediate subdivision
close to
Railway Stations,
in various
SUBURBS of MELBOURNE,
Particulars and plans by letter.
JNO. CLARK and CO.,
Auctioneers,
4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

GRANVILLE.
IN THE HEART OF GRANVILLE.
THE CITY AND COUNTY INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited,
are now selling at
their Offices,
16, ROYAL ARCADE, SYDNEY,
forty-two splendid well-elevated ALLOTMENTS,
in the heart of the town,
near the Railway Station and Public School,
and all the Great Manufactories.
BUSINESS AND VILLA SITES,
GRANVILLE.
TERMS: £5 per lot deposit, and the balance may extend over 10 years, repayable by instalments of 5s 6d per week for each £100 of the purchase-money.
And
the Company will LEND to Build to the extent of 90 per cent of approved value.
The Company confidently recommends these choice allotments to all persons desirous of really good speculations, as land in a first-class position in Granville is every day becoming more scarce, and the allotments now offered will be worth in a short time double the prices now asked for them.
Torrens' Title.
The Company's Agent will be on the Estate on Saturday afternoon to show intending purchasers over the ground.
FOR PLANS and PRICES apply
CITY AND COUNTY INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited,
16, ROYAL ARCADE,
SYDNEY.

DETACHED Cottage RESIDENCE, in a good position, built to order of present owner, contains wide hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, first-class range, water and gas. This place has every convenience, and is for sale on account of owner leaving colony. Torrens'. Price, £500, terms.
SPENCER and CO.

FOR SALE, in the best position in Leichhardt, one minute from tram terminus, a well-built RESIDENCE of 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, pantry, laundry, copper, &c., well fitted in every respect, folding-doors, gas and water, front balcony and platform on roof commanding a most extensive view, good yard, side and back entrance; land, 120 feet deep. Price, £640. Torrens'.
SPENCER and CO.,
Norton-street, Leichhardt.

PADDINGTON.—HOUSES, £25, £30, £50, £75, £100 deposit, balance by rent; also, Houses, £440, £625, £850,

Horses and Vehicles.

KEAREY BROTHERS
for genuine
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, and COLONIAL
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS,
TWO-WHEELERS and HARNESS,
single, double, or shifting.
£30 TURN-OUT SEATS
£30 WAGGONS
£30 CONCORD BUGGIES.

Factory and Showrooms—
252, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

THE EMPORIUM
for
SUPERIOR CLASS AMERICAN CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES, HARNESS and EXPRESS
WAGGONS,
BUILT EXPRESSLY
for
COLONIAL USE.

An assortment of latest designs always on hand, and monthly shipments to arrive.
MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP will stand any climate.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
Importers and Sole Agents,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

JOHN BRUSH, SON, and CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of every description of
Saddlery and Harness,
have just received from their London manufacturer another shipment of superior CHAISE, BROUGHAM, and PHAETON HARNESS, all in best style.
Also, to hand, a few Sets of
STYLISH HANSOM CAB HARNESS,
402, George-street, Sydney, opposite Royal Hotel.

ANGUS AND SON
for
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
WAGGONS,
and
HARNESS,
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and COLONIAL.
PATENTEES of the ANGUS BUGGY.
SHOWROOMS,
99 and 101, CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
near King-street.
FACTORY,
NEWTOWN.

THE RELIABLE BUGGIES.
For City and Country Use.
EXPRESS WAGGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c., at
FLEMING'S AMERICAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
corner Clarence and Margaret streets, Sydney.

SUPERIOR AMERICAN BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES, LADIES' PHAETONS, SOCIABLES,
RODGER DRAGS, DOGCARTS, &c., &c.
D. CONRAD,
28, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

FOR SALE, a good Van HORSE, ton trial. F. W. Farey, 1, George-street West.

SINGLE-SEAT Hooded BUGGY, second-hand, cheap. Hilder, wheelwright, 68, Newtown-road, city.

FOR SALE, bay Saddle and Harness COB; price, only £13. Hornby, 152, Queen-street, Woollahra.

FOR SALE, quiet HORSE, Cart, and Harness, £14. Apply 197, Glebe-road, near Lyndhurst-street.

FOR SALE, three good Van HORSES, any trial; also, 2 Tip-Carts. Gough and Blow, wood, coal, and produce merchants, 391, Oxford-street, Paddington.

FOR SALE, good sound HORSE; suit spring-cart or saddle. J. Conlin, Denison-street, Mill Hill, Waverley.

LIGHT Harness HORSE for SALE, cheap, stand trans. 120, Elizabeth-street, close to King-street.

FOR SALE, a Florentine CARRYALL (DRAG), and elegant Four-in-hand HARNESS; also, neat Pony PHAETON; splendid turnout. On view Tattersall's Bazaar, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

FOR SALE, a bargain, good Second-hand Single-seated BUGGY; price, only £14. Also, Set new Silver-mounted HARNESS £6. Apply Geo. H. Stevens, Olive Cottage, North-street, Leichhardt.

HAWKES and CO., Tattersall's Bazaar, are open to pay £30 each for two Cab HORSES; must be fast, sound, and about 16 hands; any colour, and age from 5 to 7 years; half-day's cab trial wanted.
L. BRAUN,
Manager.

TO SPORTING MEN.—Very fast Trotting MARE for SALE, £30. Trotter, Herald Office.

SPRINGCART Horse, ton trial, £12; brown Cob, good weight-carrier, £12; buggy Pony, £10. KNIGHT.

PARCEL delivery Van, stanch Horse, and Harness, £28; dealer's Van, Horse, and Harness, £15. KNIGHT.

GOOD Sociable, with brake, £28; double Buggy, £22; single hooded Buggy, £18. Knight, 179, Castlereagh-st.

VILLAGE Cart, nearly new, Pony, fast trotter, and Harness, £50; pony Gig, £12. KNIGHT.

SURVEYOR'S Waggon, £25; covered Express Waggon, £25; Horse, Springcart, and Harness, £16. KNIGHT.

VICTORIAS, MAIL PHAETONS, THE "CARRINGTON" Park Phaetons, Extension-top Carriages, Sociables, Single and Double-Seat Buggies, &c., &c.,
SUPERIOR FINISH,
at O'BRIEN'S Eagle Coach Factory,
121, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

GRAND Buggy HORSE for SALE, by Perfection; 5 years, trial; £26. Brookes, 51, Market-street.

NEW VILLAGE CART, new Harness, Piebald Pony, together or separate. Booth's, Bligh-street.

NEW Springcarts, £11 each; new Butcher's Cart, with top, £18; Baker's Cart, £16. E. M'Carty and Co.

NEW Grocer's Cart, £22; Builder's Cart, £16; Hawker's Waggon, with top, £36; strong Buggy, £18. M'Carty.

NEW Double Buggies, £36 each; Family Sociable with brake, £45. E. M'Carty and Co., 161, Castlereagh-street.

Machinery.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
1 20-H.P. Portable Engine, by Marshall
1 10-H.P. Ditto ditto, by Robey
1 16-H.P. Semi-portable Engine, by Robey
1 12-H.P. Ditto ditto, by Robey
1 Seven-inch Force and Lift Pump, with 260 feet cast-iron flanged Pipes
3 Sets Winding Gear and Winding Ropes of 2¼-inch best crucible Steel Wire
5 Iron Cages, 5 Water Buckets, for shafts, and 20 Iron Trucks
1 Tangye Pump, 8 x 3
2 Pair 36-inch Blacksmith's Bellows, and large quantity blacksmith's and mining Tools
1 Water Dray, with 300 gallon barrel, and 1 Spring-dray
6 Pit-head Pulley Wheels, 3 feet 6 inches dia., with Plummer Blocks and Brasses
2 Ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet dia., with Plummer Blocks
Barrow Planks, Picks, and a quantity of sundries.
Full particulars on applying to
TOPHAM, ANGUS, and CO.,
2, Wentworth-court,
Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Beam ENGINE, 25-h.p. also a quantity of old Iron, cheap.
M. BOYLSON and SONS,
Sydney Flour Mills, Sussex-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Bargain.—Demy Wharfdale, second-hand; can be seen at 285, Pitt-street. Close, engineer.

FOR SALE, a 5cwt. WEIGHING-MACHINE (Avery's). Apply 362, Riley-street, S. H.

WANTED, HOISTING ENGINE 5 h.p., in good order. Apply G. J. Waterhouse, 65, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a silent GAS ENGINE. D. H., Herald Office.

WANTED to Purchase, second-hand 3 or 4 horse-power ENGINE, with dye (5) horse-power Boiler, in good working order. Apply, stating price, and where to be seen, Box 507, General Post Office.

FOR SALE, a 54-inch BICYCLE (Coventry), lamp, and everything complete, nearly new. A. E. Wilby, Pitt-Evan-chambers, 30, Castlereagh-street.

Auction Sales.

CANTERBURY PARK RACE CLUB MEETING.
SALE OF ENTRANCE GATES, BOOTHS, &c.

W. GARLING has been instructed by the Committee of the Canterbury Park Race Club, to sell by auction, at his Bazaar (late Fennelly's), MONDAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The right to entrance gates, booths, &c., for the above races, to be run on Saturday, 1st August.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the course prior to sale—several important alterations and improvements for the convenience and comfort of visitors having been made since last meeting.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.
During the ALTERATIONS to the PITT-STREET portion of our Bazaar, the entrance to the Bazaar will be from CASTLEREAGH-STREET, and our temporary Office, 179, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Sydney, July 13th, 1885.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 244, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, and all lots specially advertised at 12 o'clock.
Sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown as advertised.
Stabling.—Charges moderate, and best forage obtainable.
HEAVY DRAUGHT, VAN, LIGHT HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES.
For SALE at
WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.'S Bazaar,
THIS DAY, 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from various owners to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
13 superior heavy draught mares and geldings, stanch in collar, and subject to trial
9 active cart and van horses, with trials
6 useful saddle and harness horses.
9 DRAUGHT and VAN HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, on account of the owner,
3 active draught horses, stanch, and subject to trial.
4 van horses, in good working condition.
NEW ZEALAND HORSES.
25 SUPERIOR DRAUGHT COLTS AND FILLIES,
ex Triumph,
FOR SALE,
at the Camperdown Yards,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
July 24th, at half-past 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Gallagher and Cronin, New Zealand, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
25 superior draught colts and fillies, 3 and 4 years old, and described as a really good lot.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Livery: In this department charges moderate and best of forage.

FIRST-CLASS BAKER'S CART.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
Baker's cart, in splendid order.
No reserve.

FRESH COUNTRY HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from T. J. Gilbert, Camperdown, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Nuggety grey mare, broken to single and double harness, very quiet.
Grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness, very stanch.

HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, &c.

T. R. SMITH and T. COSGROVE will sell by auction, at the Royal Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, vehicles, harness, &c.; and at 12 o'clock, specially advertised lots.
Sales at Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown as advertised.
Stabling charges moderate and best fodder obtainable.

T. R. SMITH and T. COSGROVE, under instructions from Mr. J. Butler, will sell at Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Chesnut horse, a first-class hack and very well bred.

T. R. SMITH and T. COSGROVE will sell at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
15 fresh country horses; 1 splendid pair of chestnuts, the best match in the city; 2 grand chargers; 1 of the best all round horses in Sydney.

NOTICE.
ANNUAL SALE
of
TASMANIAN MERINOES
will be continued
at the
AUSTRALASIAN WOOL STORES,
Central Wharf,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY),
commencing at 11 o'clock sharp,
when a number of Selected and Flock Rams from the following well-known flocks will be submitted:—
Messrs. William Gibson and Son, Scone
Thomas Gibson, Esq., Eskvale
Robert Taylor, Esq., Valley Field
Robert Viney, Esq., Fern Hill
Charles B. Grubb, Esq., Strathroy
R. Mackenzie, Esq., Clynevale
Herbert Galemby, Esq., Rhodes
A. M. M'Kinnon, Esq., Mountford
George Fred. Thirkell, Esq., Darlington Park
Miles Bennett, Esq., Longford.
Intending buyers are respectfully requested to be in attendance punctually at 11 o'clock.

BRUNKER and WOLFE,
Auctioneers.

BRUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, July 24th, at 9.30 o'clock,
Hides, yearlings, &c.
At half-past 2,
Casks tallow.

BRUNKER and WOLFE will sell by auction, on the N. S. S. Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Bales lucerne
Tins of honey, &c.

BRUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, the 24th July, 1885, at 11 o'clock,
Prime fat calves
Prime fat pigs
Prime fat lambs.

FAT CALVES. FAT CALVES.

DRANSFIELD BROS. will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
20 extra prime fat calves, from Lake George.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 791, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and carcase pork.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, fruit, &c.
8 tons hand-cured bacon and hams, very prime.
A large quantity of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, &c.

FARM-FED BACON.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Yards, 791, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
5 tons prime hand-cured bacon and hams, from Burrogorang and Bega.

F. L. BARKER will sell, by auction, at his Produce Stores, at 9.30, Hides; and at 2.30, Tallow.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 24th instant, at 9.30 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
And at 2.30 o'clock,
Casks of tallow.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

HILL, CLARK, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 9 o'clock sharp,
Hides, yearlings, kangaroo skins.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks of tallow.

CANOWIE STUD RAMS.

ANNUAL DRAFT.

HILL, CLARK, and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Saunders, James, and Co., Canowie, S.A., to sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp,
18 superior stud rams, chiefly 4-tooths, from their well-known flocks, and said to be the best draft they have yet sent to this market.
These sheep are remarkable for their great carcase and heavy fleece of combing wool. They have been extensively and successfully used in the inland districts of late years, and are well worthy the attention of buyers, being of a most profitable class.
Now on view.

BEEF. BEEF. BEEF.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
30 quarters of prime beef.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Pigs and calves.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
At 10 o'clock, Hides; 2.30, Tallow; and
On Saturday, at 9, Horns, bones, &c.

MORT and CO., Limited, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay,
At 9.30,
Hides, yearlings, &c.
At 2.30,
Tallow.
On SATURDAY, at 9.30 a.m.,
Horns, bones, hair, and beeswax.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, AND CO'S.
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SALE
of
TASMANIAN STUD SHEEP
will be held at the
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company's
New Wool Warehouses,
Collins-street West, Melbourne,
on
THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1885,
when they will offer drafts of
PURE MERINO STUD RAMS and EWES,
specially reserved by the undermentioned Tasmanian breeders:—
Messrs. James Gibson, Bellevue; W. Gibson and Sons, Scone; W. H. Gibson, Fairfield; Herbert Gatenby, Rhodes; J. B. Gibson, Pleasant Banks; William Gatenby, Woodbourne; R. M'Kenzie, Clynevale; R. Taylor, Valleyfield; George Parramore, Wetmore; W. H. Bennett, Bloomfield; Thomas Gibson, Esk Vale; Thomas Parramore, Beaufront; G. W. Keach, Chiswick; Basil Archer, Woodside; Henry S. Smith, Harland Rise; Robert Jones, Riccarton; Robert Viney, Fern-hill; Fred. Lyne, Redcliffe; R. D. Finlay, Douglas-park; W. A. Kermode, Mona Vale; J. L. Smith, Cambock; D. M'Kinnon, Dalness; James Viney, Fernhill; and James Lyne, Apsley-house.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO.,
79, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

SALE OF STUD SHEEP.
Buyers can Insure Animals with the Australasian Mutual Live Stock Insurance Society, Limited, either by the year, or for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms.
Full particulars of the Manager,
A. J. WILKINSON,
Royle's-chambers, Bond-street.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday,
At their Sale Yards, 827, George-street,
at 12 o'clock sharp,
Calves, pigs, lambs, suckers
150 scoops poultry of all kinds.
At 2 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, comprising roll butter, keg butter, and cheese from the best dairies in the Southern districts, superior corn-fed bacon, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

DEAD PIGS. DEAD PIGS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Stock Sale Yards, 827, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
120 prime dead pigs, corn-fed, per rail.
60 FAT CALVES. 60 FAT CALVES.
Inglis's Stock Saleyards, 827, George-street.
THIS DAY, Friday.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Stock Saleyards, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
60 extra-prime fat calves from Queensland, per steamer.

BEEF, MUTTON, LAMBS, PORK, VEAL.—METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Hay-street, Darling Harbour, TO-DAY, at 11.30 prompt, 1 shall sell
900 carcases mutton, 70 bodies prime beef, 150 lambs, 50 pigs, 25 calves, also veal.
H. M'NAMARA.

FURNITURE.—Furnish your Houses comfortably, at The GLOBE, Park and Castlereagh streets.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, Limited, will sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, 24th July, 1885,
At 10 a.m.,
HIDES,
including a fine parcel of
EXTRA HEAVY NEW ZEALAND;
and at 12, noon,
SHEEPSKINS.
BUTTER. BUTTER.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, Limited, will sell by auction at their Produce Stores, 52, Erskine-street, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.,
PRIME FRESH BUTTER, in ROLLS
PRIME MILD SALTED BUTTER,
just to hand ex s.s. Rotomahana and Tekapo.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at the HUNTER RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S WHARFS, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Lucerne hay, oaten hay, and maize.

PIGS, CALVES, LAMBS, COWS, &c.
Corporation Yards.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at Corporation Yards, Market Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Pigs, calves, lambs, cows, &c.

GREENHALGH and CO. sell by auction, every day, at Darling Harbour,
At 9 o'clock, wood, posts and rails.
At 9 o'clock, hay, straw, chaff, maize, pumpkins, &c.

GREENHALGH and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Saleyards, Engine-street, Haymarket, at 2 o'clock,
Poultry of all kinds, hares, dead pigs, eggs, butter, bacon, cheese, honey, and sundries.

GREENHALGH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, Engine-street, Haymarket, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Poultry of all kinds, eggs, butter, bacon, cheese, &c.

THE SOUTH COAST and WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY
will sell by auction,
at the
Corporation Saleyards,
THIS DAY,
at 11 a.m.,
Pigs and calves.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At Newtown Station, at 7 o'clock, Wood
At Darling Harbour Station, at 8 o'clock, Wood
At 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, chaff, potatoes, &c.
At Produce Mart, 713 and 727, George-street South, at 12 o'clock, Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, carcase pork, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds
at 4 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, best southern dairies
60 sides corn fed bacon, home lard, honey
150 cases superior duck and hen eggs
Wax, hair, hides, skins, wool, tallow, and
Sundries

RICHARDSON and NIXON will sell at the Newtown Station, daily, at 7, Wood, posts, rails, &c.
RICHARDSON and NIXON will sell at Darling Harbour, daily, at 8, Wood, posts, rails, &c.
RICHARDSON and NIXON will sell This Morning at Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, corn, chaff, straw, pumpkins.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

RICHARDSON and NIXON will sell by auction, at their Yards, Engine-street, Haymarket, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock,
The usual supply of farm and dairy produce, including
100 scoops poultry
Suckers
100 cases butter
200 ditto eggs
Fruit of all kinds.
Also,
Shipments of Stewart's biscuits
Fruits, sauces, &c.

MARKET WHARF.—J. EVANS sells by auction, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, 75 quarters prime beef.
THIS DAY, Friday, July 24, at 10.30 o'clock.
At the Butter Stores, 114, Sussex-street.
171 Kegs Prime NEW ZEALAND BUTTER (just landed, ex s.s. Rotomahana.
200 Sides Prime NEW ZEALAND HAND-CURED BACON
Lard, Pigs' Feet, Honey, Hams, &c.

TATE BROS. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10.30 o'clock,
Consignments of the above, in lots to suit purchasers.

TATE BROS. will sell by auction, on account of the Manning River Farmers' Association and others at the Sale Rooms, Bussey-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Bags MAIZE
Ditto OATS
Ditto GRASS SEED
Ditto TURNIPS.

FRIDAY, 24th JULY,
at
THE CITY MART,
at 11 o'clock.
BEAUTIFUL CASTINGS
from the celebrated
COALBROOKDALE FOUNDRY.
*** NOW ON VIEW.
Consisting of—
Bronze Vases
Electro ditto, with gold medallions, and other kinds
Garden Bronzed Seats
Painted Vases, Bronzed Jardinieres, &c.

FRASER and CO. will sell the above by auction, THIS DAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock.
FRIDAY, 24th JULY,
at
THE CITY MART,
at 11 o'clock.
MARBLE MANTELPIECES, FENDERS
OLEOGRAPHS, &c., &c.

FRASER and CO. will sell the above by auction, THIS DAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON, July 24th.
On the Premises, at 3 o'clock.
One of the Ancient Landmarks of Sydney.
CAMPBELL'S GARDENS.
MATERIALS of the old cottage, comprising Stone, Brick, Wood, and Iron, now used as the wharfinger's residence, A. S. N. COMPANY'S Wharf.
To be pulled down and removed by and at the expense of the buyer within 10 days from sale day.
Terms, Cash on the fall of the hammer.
By order of the Directors of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction as above, The materials of the old cottage.
TUESDAY, 28th JULY.
AT THE CITY MART,
at 11 o'clock.
B. O. H. and Co.,
12 to 51,
40 PACKAGES FANCY GOODS
CHINAWARE, &c.
Ex Tasmania.
By order of Mr. A. R. TROUP, Accountant, on behalf of the Trustees of the late
B. O. HOLTERMANN, Esq.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, as above.
Particulars in invoices at sale.
TUESDAY, July 28.
ON THE PREMISES,
Street's Wharf, Sussex-street, at 11.30 sharp.
TIMBER SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE at STREET'S WHARF,
in order to make room for the vast improvements and alterations now being effected
for the carrying on of the business of
Messrs. R. WILKINSON and SON,
Timber Merchants.
The stock will embrace
COLONIAL PINE, PITCH PINE, HICKORY, KAURI, HARDWOOD, SAWN CEDAR, OREGON, IRONBARK GIRDERS, BALTIC DEAL, DOORS, SPOKES and FELLOES, VENETIAN SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, &c.
This is of importance to Builders, Contractors, Cabinet-makers, and the trade generally.

FRASER and CO. will hold a sale by auction as above, and dispose of the surplus stock of timber, to make room for improvements and alterations on Street's Wharf.
NOTE.—SALE WILL COMMENCE at 11.30 a.m. sharp.
THIS DAY, at 11.
BOOT and SHOE STOCK.
Without Reserve.
A Choice Suburban Stock.
LADIES,' GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS.

KELLETT and ALFORD are instructed by the proprietor, who is retiring from the trade, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 14, Barrack-street, TO-DAY, at 11,
BOOTS and SHOES, comprising—
A few lines of very superior goods in—
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
Kid, levant, and morocco boots
Ladies' high button kid boots
Colonial-made children's boots
&c., &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 24, at 10.30 SHARP.
Important to Wholesale Ironmongers, Saddlers, Furniture Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.
S. and H. HARRIS' MANUFACTURES.

Harness Composition	Saddle Paste
Polishing Paste	Raven Composition
Plate Powder	Furniture Polish and Cream
Ebonite Blacking	The HP Company's Horse Nails

50 Copies THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
3 Casks Tea Sets, each 40 pieces
2 ditto Trinket and Toilet Sets
3 Cases VERY SUPERIOR POCKET CUTLERY
Terms liberal, at sale.

JAMES ROBB and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 10.30 prompt.
The above.

FURNITURE.—Furnish your Houses comfortably, at The GLOBE, Park and Castlereagh streets.

THIS DAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock.
THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET.
GRAND EXHIBITION SALE,
under instructions from
Messrs. THOMAS WEBB and SONS,
in conjunction with
Messrs. MOORE BROTHERS,
whose beautiful productions created such a furore of delight at the
SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879-1880.
The Special and Direct Consignments include
SUPERB PORCELAIN and CRYSTAL WARE,
CHOICEST ARTISTIC KERAMIC PRODUCTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.,
and will form an
OPEN and DISPLAYED
SALE by AUCTION
of
a character hitherto unattempted in these colonies.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SERVICES
of the most beautiful floral and geometrical patterns in delicate-toned colours, traceried and gilt.
Styles—Renaissance, Byzantine, Egyptian, Moresque, Rustique, &c.
LOVELY FRENCH PORCELAIN VASES,
of novel design and ornamentation.
IVORY-BODIED VASES and EWERS,
of classical shapes.
SUPERB DESSERT SERVICES, in finest Porcelain, highly enamelled in colours and richly gilt
CANDELABRAS, Jardinieres, Corbeilles, Nick-nacks
BAMBOO WARE, in fine Porcelain, CORNUCOPIA, FLOWER HOLDERS
Bevelled Floral Mirrors, with hangings and fittings, complete
EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL FIGURES in Dresden China
MOUNTED WALL PLAQUES, with mirrors of most beautiful design
Bizarre, Grotesque, and Rustic Ornaments
JASPER, CELADON, and BASALTIC WEDGWOOD WARE
Majolica and Limoges Wares, splendid examples
VERY RICH BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES, in the most pronounced style, the very acme of fashion
EXQUISITE BACCARAT VASES, unique in design
BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTS in Sevres and Dresden China
HANDSOME DOUBLE SERVICES, in Toilet Ware of the finest Minton Porcelain
TASTEFULLY HAND-PAINTED CHAMBER SERVICES, Enamelled and Gilt, &c.
VERY CHOICE IVORY WARE and GOLD SCEAUX, in Worcester Porcelain
RECHERCHE Tete-a-Tete and Deleuner Sets in Toned Colours, hand-painted, panels of Flowers, pink, gold, celadon, and turquoise Borders, &c.
FOUR O'CLOCK and FIVE O'CLOCK SETS of the most beautiful designs and ornamentation
HIGHLY EMBELLISHED Worcester and Choisy le Roi EWERS and VASES
Excellent examples of TERRA COTTA, Silvered and Masque Decorations
Hyalanthine Wall Brackets and Card Trays
RENAISSANCE VASES and COMPOTIERES, in profusely gilt Bleu de Roi Porcelain
CHARMING MENU TABLETS and HOLDERS, Tunisian Ware
Extremely Elegant Vitrine Flowers "au naturel"
Revolving Tea Sets in wedgewood "Renaissance," &c.
FIGURES, ANIMALS, GROUPS, &c., in choice Porcelain
HAND-PAINTED and GILT SETS of Jugs, Cheese Stands, Sardinieres
Trinket Sets, Toilet Requisites, Toilet Bottles
HARLEQUIN SERVICES in Desert, Tea, and Breakfast Ware
BARBOTINE WARE, LUSTRE and LOTUS WARE, in choice examples, specimen plates (single) of the most costly character.
Also,
THE NOTEWORTHY SPECIALITIES
comprising
THE CHOICEST and LOVELIEST KERAMIC SPECIMENS
from
the Celebrated Staffordshire House
of
MOORE BROTHERS
in
ADMIRABLE CENTRE PIECES, profusely decorated
BASKET GROUPS, in Lilac and Heather Porcelain
LARGE FLOWER HOLDERS, Cupid Vases, Nautilus Shells
ACROBATIC CANDELABRAS, Jardinieres
Pomegranate Vases, Bronze Decorations
Ice Bowls, Imperial Vases, Cactus Menus
Lotus Bowls, Birds and Nests, Quarrelling Grue &c., &c., &c.
Also,
THE REGAL SELECTION
of
CRYSTAL GLASSWARE
of every description
in
SUITES, TABLE DECORATIONS
FLOWER STANDS, EPERGNES
TANKARDS, GOBLETS, VASES
DECANTERS, LIQUEUR SETS
&c., &c., &c.
The production of the
WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM
Messrs. THOMAS WEBB and SONS, of STOURBRIDGE,
comprising
BEAUTIFUL SUITES, in cut, etched, and engraved Crystal
Splendid TABLE FOUNTAINS and EPERGNES
Richly Embossed and Inlaid Gold CRYSTAL OBJETS d'ART
Iridescent, Ruby, Opal, Amber, and Turquoise Vases
RUSTIC CENTRE STANDS, BACCARAT PRODUCTIONS
Bowls, Flagons, Tankards, Liqueur Sets
JUGS, EWERS, PLATEAUX, GOBLETS, ICE PLATES
Crescent Flower Stands and Holders
Engraved and Cut Decanters, Tumblers, Claret Jugs
Colory Vases, Fancy Glass
&c., &c., &c.
The majority of the above lines are eminently suitable for complimentary presentation, wedding gifts, elegant souvenirs, &c.
To Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, the Elite of the Colony, Connoisseurs, Collectionists, Glass and China Warehousemen, Shippers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN beg to announce the receipt of instructions from Messrs. THOS. WEBB and SONS, in conjunction with Messrs. MOORE BROTHERS, to arrange the above MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION DISPLAY for SALE by AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 24th JULY, at 11 o'clock.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES NOW READY.
NO RESERVE.
THIS DAY, 24th Instant, at 11 o'clock.
ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
and EFFECTS.
DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, WHATNOTS
ELEGANT GILT FIRE GLASS, CORNICES
CHOICE WATER-COLOURS, Engravings, and Oil Paintings
SUPERB ORNAMENTS, Dresden China, Japanese Ware
PLATE GLASS CHIFFONIER, E. P. WARE
MAGHOGANY HALL SUITE, Oilcloth
CARPETS, Austrian Chairs, Tables
SUPERIOR BIRCH DUCHESSE SUITE and Recherche Toilet Set
Bedsteads, Bedding
KITCHEN REQUISITES, &c.

WM. CRANE, Jun., has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 56, Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge,
The above.
TERMS, CASH.
SATURDAY, JULY 25, at 3 o'clock,
at the Sale Yards, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.
10 Saddle and Harness Horses,
in first-class condition
3 Draught Horses, any trial
Buggies, Springcarts, Saddles and Harness
Lot of Furniture and Sundries.

TODD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from various owners to sell by public auction, as above, at the Sale Yards, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.
Terms, cash.
Unredeemed Pledges.
H. L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 274, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
The unredeemed jewellery, pledged with Mr. E. Cohen, of George-street West, consisting of diamond rings, gold and silver watches, gold albert, gold brooches, earrings, &c.
THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock.
On the Premises, No. 4, Victoria-terrace, Spring-street, WAVERLEY, near Tea Gardens Hotel.
Bookcase, Chiffonier, Couch, Cedar Chairs, Cedar Dining Tables, Carpets, Chests of Drawers, Washstand and Ware, Four-post Bedsteads, Horsehair Mattresses, Toilet Tables, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.
H. L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction, on the above premises, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
The above.
THIS DAY, Friday, July 24.
PLANTS. PLANTS.
Large assortment of Plants, consisting of Roses, Daphnes, Figs, Gardenias, Primulas, Camellias, Ferns, Camphors, Junipers, Cupressus, Azaleas, and other hardy trees; also, Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

T. R. SMITH, CHAPMAN, and SMITH have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 458, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, July 24, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.
IMPORTANT SALE.
To Coachbuilders, Livery Stable Keepers, Speculators, and others.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. M. J. Keane, Blackfriars, to sell by auction, at the Coach Works, Blackfriars Estate, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock.
The whole of his stock-in-trade, consisting of
2 horses, cabs with licenses, and harness
1 first-class cutunder sociable, with brake, lamps, &c., quite new, and very superior article
3 double-seat buggies, new
1 Queen's phaeton, by Vial, in splendid order
1 tandem cart, new
2 neat pony carts, ditto
1 express waggon, ditto, with pole, shafts, and brake
4 second-hand springcarts, in good order.
SMITH SHOP.
2 pairs of bellows, 2 anvils, 2 drilling machines
Tireing plate, with all latest improvements; trueing plate
Stock hoop cone, and all necessary tools of smith's forge
Lot of new iron, and scrap.
TIMBER SHOP.
Benches, tressels, wheel pits
Ash wood, coach wood, blue gum
Seasoned felloes.
PAINT SHOP.
First-class mill stone and muller
Drums of oil, turps, &c., &c.
Also,
Lease of premises, five years to run, and goodwill of business.
The whole lot is being sold in consequence of the owner retiring from this line of business.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 sharp.
To FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.
NEW GOODS
in
ELECTROPLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY
SPOONS and FORKS, OLEOGRAPHS and ENGRAVINGS
ALBUMS, BRACKETS, &c.
Ex steamer Burrumbeet.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the shippers to sell by auction at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 sharp,
New goods in the above lines, comprising—
SD in oblong,
1-2—2 Cases electro-plated tea and coffee sets, 4 qualities
15-17—3 ditto table and dessert knives, knives and forks

Funerals.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mrs. CATHERINE MARY MAGDALENE FROST will move from her late residence, Ancient Briton Hotel, Dowling-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery. H. MASON, Undertaker, 74, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN DONOVAN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 56, Bay-street, Glebe, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Necropolis. Mrs. W. KINSELA, Undertaker, 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of THOMAS, WILLIAM, and JOHN DONOVAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved FATHER, John Donovan; to move from his late residence, No. 56, Bay-street, Glebe, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, thence to the Necropolis. Mrs. W. KINSELA, Undertaker, 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which was unavoidably postponed to THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON; to move from the Sydney Hospital, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Necropolis. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 25, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD MUSGRAVE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved BROTHER, the late William Musgrave, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON; to move from the Sydney Hospital, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Necropolis. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 25, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. D. C. MUSGRAVE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved BROTHER, the late William Musgrave, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON; to move from the Sydney Hospital, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Necropolis. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 25, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved WIFE, Mary; to move from his residence, 51, Wilton-street, off Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 p.m. HENRY HART, 195, Devonshire-street.

THE FRIENDS of WALTER FREDERICK RICHARD, and THOMAS SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved MOTHER, Mary Smith; to move from her residence, 51, Wilton-street, off Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 p.m. HENRY HART, Undertaker, 195, Devonshire-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES M'DONALD, Grocer, Botany-road, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved SISTER, Mary Smith; to move from her residence, 51, Wilton-street, off Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 p.m. HENRY HART, Undertaker, 195, Devonshire-street.

THE FRIENDS of ANDREW MACGREGOR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. MARY SMITH; to move from her late residence, 51, Wilton-street, off Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 p.m. HENRY HART, 195, Devonshire-street.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—COURT ROYAL ALBERT, No. 1.—The Funeral of the WIFE of Brother FREDERICK SMITH will move from his residence, 51, Wilton-street, off Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 p.m. HENRY HART, Undertaker, 195, Devonshire-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. T. BUSS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Eva Caroline; to move from his residence, Bulmaining-street, Redfern, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. R. B. CROPLEY and CO., Undertakers, Harris-street, Sydney, and Leichhardt.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Susan Bicknell; to move from his residence, No. 66, Wellington-street, Chippendale, THIS FRIDAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. IRVING and CO., Undertakers, No. 8, George-street West, and 140, Liverpool-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. F. G. SMITH are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from the Prince Alfred Hospital THIS DAY, Friday, at 2.30, for the Newtown station, thence to the Necropolis. JAMES WEEKS, Undertaker, 96, King-street, Newtown, Leichhardt, and Petersham.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. LAURENCE FOLEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Mary Ann; to move from his residence, Foley's White Horse Hotel, George-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. H. KINSELA, Undertaker, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of H. W. BURGIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved SON, Walter; to move from his residence, Church-street, Parramatta, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. J. L. EDWARDS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Emily Rhoda; to move from his residence, Sorell East Villa, Elliott-street, Balmain, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. R. F. WOOD and CO., Undertaker, Darling-st., Balmain, and 807, George-street.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER DRUIDS' ROYAL OAK LODGE.

The OFFICERS and Members of the above Lodge are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of the late WIFE of Brother J. L. EDWARDS; to move from her late residence, Elliott-street, Balmain, TO-DAY, Friday, at 2.45 p.m., to Balmain Cemetery.

J. T. GRAY, Arch Druid.
GEO. MITCHELL, Sec.

Meetings.

BALMAIN COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

Formal Opening of the above.

SATURDAY, 26th Instant, 3.30 p.m.

Adjoining the Town Hall, Balmain.

The Premier, Sir A. STUART, K.C.M.G., will deliver the INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Members of the Ministry, the Members for the district (Messrs. Garrard and Hutchinson), and other influential gentlemen will also ADDRESS the MEETING.

G. F. POOLE,
Hon. Sec.

MASONIC Lodge Southern Cross, No. 664, S. C.—Reg. Monthly Meeting This Evening, 7.30. T. Alphen, sec.

SIR W. JOHNSTONE, No. 335, R.B.P., Balmain Meeting, To-night, Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, 7.30 sharp. D. H. EASTON, Regr.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Members' Half-yearly MEETING will be held in the rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 28th instant.

Tea on tables at 6.30 p.m.

The chair will be taken by W. J. FOSTER, Esq., President, at 7.30 p.m.

As matters in connection with the opening of the New Building will no doubt be brought before the meeting, a full attendance of members is requested.

DAVID WALKER,
General Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES CLUB.

A BALLOT for ELECTION of MEMBERS will take place at my office, Bond-street-chambers, Bond-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, between 3 and 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Committee. HENRY CHAS. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Sydney, 22nd July, 1885.

WENTWORTH YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.—In consequence of the death of Sir G. Wigram Allen, the Meeting will not be held on Friday, 24th, as announced.

HULL AND GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

A MEETING of the members of this Association will be held at the Head Office, Commercial-chambers, Bond-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1885, at noon.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Report of the Committee, with Balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885.

To elect three Members of Committee, under Rule 16.

To elect two Auditors, under Rule 20.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward in connection with the Association.

W. H. MACKENZIE,
Managing Underwriter.

Sydney, July 23, 1885.

BALMAIN BOWLING GROUND COMPANY, Limited.

The Ninth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held in the Club Rooms, Darling-street, on SATURDAY, 25th July instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., to receive the Balance-sheet and Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
H. B. COHEN,
Secretary.

Balmain, July 22nd, 1885.

THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, City-chambers, 243, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors and Auditors and the Balance-sheet, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.
EDWIN J. C. BRYANT,
Manager.

THE PATENT ASPHALTUM COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Limited.

The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the registered Office of the Company, Bank of Australasia-chambers, George and Jamieson streets, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 11 a.m.

Business:

To receive Half-yearly Report and Balance-sheet.

GRESLEY LUKIN,
Manager.

Sydney, 23rd July, 1885.

WESLEY TIN-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fifth Annual General MEETING of the Company will be held at NOON on TUESDAY, August 4th, at the Company's Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for the half-year ended June 30th last; to Elect a Director in lieu of John Pope, Esq., and two Auditors in lieu of Messrs. J. C. Taylor and R. W. Thallon, all of whom retire, but are eligible for re-election; and to transact general business.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE,
Manager.

Sydney, July 3rd, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Centennial Prospecting and Baal Gammon Amalgamated Gold-mining Company, No Liability, Copeland, that a Special MEETING will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1885, at 3 p.m., when the following resolution will be submitted:—

"That the Centennial Prospecting and Baal Gammon Amalgamated Gold-mining Company, No Liability, Copeland, be dissolved under the power given and in accordance with Clause No. 9 of the No Liability Mining Companies Act, 44 Victoria, No. 28."

Should the above resolution be carried in the affirmative, a Confirmatory Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, August 25, at same time and place.

By order of the Board.
HENRY M. DRAKIN,
Local Manager.

SYDNEY PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of Shareholders and Members will be held at the Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to adopt, or otherwise, certain proposed alterations in rules 38, 52, 55, 62, and 67.

J. W. BIRBY, Secretary.

313, Pitt-street.

Tenders.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MAX SAMPER, BEGA.

FOR SALE, by TENDER, the STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of General Drapery, Boots, Ironmongery, &c.

Stock sheets may be inspected at the office of Messrs. W. Gardiner and Co., 333, George-street, where tenders may be sent up to the 29th instant. Tenders must be accompanied by marked cheque for 10 per cent. of tender.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.

Fresh TENDERS wanted for the Purchase and Removal of Sand from Dowling-street (by lease or otherwise), for a term of years.

Particulars may be had by applying at the Town Hall.

Open till the 30th instant.

W. B. COLE,
Mayor.

BUILDERS are reminded that the TENDERS for Terrace in Balmain must be delivered at my offices not later than 12 o'clock noon TO-MORROW.

W. R. H. CREBER,
Architect,
Clements-chambers, 88, Pitt-street.

IN LIQUIDATION.

Messrs. MORRISON, FORMBY, and CO., Erskine-street, City, Indiarubber Merchants and Importers.

The above firm having resolved to retire from business, they are now taking stock, and at an early day the whole will be submitted to public tender, of which due notice will be given in a future issue.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,
Public Accountants and Trade Assignees.

Moore-street, Sydney, July 20, 1885.

TO WHARF CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited, up to July 31st inclusive, for the Construction and Completion of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Swimming Baths on Lady Robinson's Beach, in accordance with plans and specifications now on view at the offices of Messrs. Kenwood and Kerle, Civil Engineers, &c., Colonial-chambers, Pitt-street; also, at our Property Salerooms, 161, Pitt-street (Hoffnung's Buildings).

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HUNTLEY and BARNARD,
Agents.

TO 'BUS AND WAGGONETTE PROPRIETORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for a service of 'Buses or Waggonettes to run from Belmore-road to Hurstville Railway Station, to meet all trains to and from Sydney.

Distance run each journey under 3 miles.

Tenderers will state the amount of subsidy per annum they require to carry on this service in a thoroughly efficient manner.

Full particulars on application to

H. M. MILLS and CO.,
King-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of 3 Residences, Addison-road, Manly. Masonry, excavation, drainage, brickwork, carpenters' and joiners' work, and finishing trades, or the whole of the works in one sum.

Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 4th AUGUST.

J. SMEDLEY, Architect,
268, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of NEW BANKING PREMISES at NOWRA, for THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Plans and specifications may be seen upon application at the offices of the Architects, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before THURSDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1885.

MANSFIELD BROTHERS, Architects,
121, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of one single and two semi-detached Houses, Addison-road, Manly.

Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 3rd AUGUST.

J. SMEDLEY, Architect,
268, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.

REVISED TENDERS are invited for Presbyterian Church, Newtown.

Plans and specifications to be obtained from the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, 3rd August, by 12 o'clock noon.

TOSH and ROBINSON, Architects, 139, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS invited until AUGUST 3rd, for the erection of VILLA at Drummoyne Park.

For plans, specifications, &c., apply to

HARRY C. KENT,
Architect.

Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES are invited up till noon 26th JULY for Alterations and Additions to Mr. Alfred Tartakover's Shop and Residence, Hay. Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. B. Braun's, 376, George-street.

ALFRED TARTAKOVER.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received up to 10th proximo for the Supply of two new Egg-end Boilers, as per plan and specification.

STEWART KEIGHTLEY,
Manager.

Newcastle, July 21, 1885.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of 2 first-class semi-detached Villa Residences, to be situate in Addison-road, Manly Beach.

Also, for the Erection and Completion of five (5) Weatherboard Cottages at Manly.

Drawings, specification, &c., and all particulars, on application to KENWOOD and KERLE, Architects and Consulting Engineers, 141, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS for Five Houses at Paddington, to be sent in before NOON TO-DAY.

HARRY C. KENT, Architect.

Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS. — TENDERS are invited until August 1st for Alterations and Additions to Hotel, George-street. Plans and specifications to be seen at our office, 30, Wynyard-street.

A. L. and G. M'CREDIE,
Architects and Consulting Engineers.

TENDERS required at once, drawing 40,000 feet hardwood, from Cowper Wharf to Redfern Station. Apply

F. W. HUDSON,
Timber Merchant, Ashfield.

TENDERS for a Pair of Shops, with Dwellings, proposed to be built at Botany-road, Waterloo, for Mr. Paynter. Plans and particulars at our office. Knowles and Down, architects, 186, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted, Brickwork three Shops, Randwick; labour only, or with materials.

Plans left at SAXTAN'S Enterprise Joinery Works, Pyrmont.

TO EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS are invited for the Excavation of basement stories of 2 Residences in Hunter-street, next to Assembly Hotel, for M. O'Neill, Esq. Plans, specifications, &c., at the offices of A. LEIFERMANN and CO., Architects, 78, King-street.

TO PILE-DRIVERS and Others.—TENDERS received until MONDAY, the 3rd of August, for the Erection of a Wharf, Rose Bay.

REUSS and HALLORAN,
Architects, 100, Pitt-street.

TENDERS for Tuck-pointing church, Redfern-street, Redfern.

TENDERS, Carpenters', Labour, 2 Cottages, Rockdale Estate. Apply Geo. Hunter, Frederick-street, St. Peters.

TENDERS for Plastering five Houses, Wentworth-st., Glebe. Plans, &c., on works. W. Day.

TENDERS wanted, 100,000 good Bricks. Enterprise Steam Joinery Works, Pyrmont.

TENDERS wanted for Plastering, Cementing, &c. Particulars, 613, George-st., 1 door from Goulburn-st.

TENDERS for Plastering and Cementing House, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo. Apply John Kellett, contractor.

TENDERS wanted for Plastering House. Apply Collins Bros.' timber yard, Summer Hill, at station.

WANTED, TENDERS for laying Drain. Apply A. C. Graham, architect, 99, Elizabeth-street.

Miscellaneous.

TANKS.—200 and 400 gallons Ships' Iron Water Tanks, cheap. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-street.

TANKS.—Best London make on SALE. J. T. and J. Toohey, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, 2 TRAM CARS, American pattern (Stephenson's), 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, with top seats; weight, 38cwt.; carrying capacity, 24 passengers; horse or motor traction. Also, large quantity of Tram Car Fittings.

Apply to DUNCAN and FRASER,
Adelaide.

FOR SALE.—TO CONTRACTORS and BRICKMAKERS.—12 Off-bearing BARROWS, TABLES, &c.

W. FLEMING,
St. Mary's.

FOR SALE, CANARIES, Fancy Poultry, and Eggs, Terrier Dogs; very cheap. Neaves, Markets.

FOR SALE, a Cavalry SWORD, cheap, used in the Battle of Balaclava. Address by letter, P. S. J., Glebe Post-office.

OILSKIN Clothing, Oilskin Covers, &c., superior make, factory prices. Goldstein's factory, 231, Lower Geo.-street.

TENTS, Flys, Tarpaulins, &c., superior make, factory prices. Goldstein's tent factory, 231, Lower George-street.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING and Old Gold Jewellery wanted, large or small quantities. Dawson, 135, Bathurst-st. E.

THE Highest Price given for Left-off CLOTHING. Letters attended. J. Biddell, 135, George-street West.

THE Highest Price given for Left-off CLOTHING. Letters attended to. A. Barnett, 355, Castlereagh-street.

GLASS CASE wanted, width and height about 7 feet. Address Blance, Herald Office.

WANTED to Buy, two Tailor's Irons; also, a Gas Stove. Apply J. O. Morris, 67, Arundel-ter., F. Lodge.

WANTED known, CASKS Bought; highest prices given for Ale Hogsheads, &c. Cooperage, 749, Harris-st.

WANTED to Sell, cheap, FITTINGS of bakehouse throw for 400 loaves. 73, William-street.

WAVERLEY.—Wanted, GRAZING for 1 cow, near Church-st., Waverley. Apply X., Waverley Post-office.

WANTED to Purchase, Pair of WHEELS, suitable for size. By letter, to 666, George-street.

Lectures.

SUNDAY PLATFORM ASSOCIATION.

DR. J. L. YORK,

the celebrated American Orator,

will LECTURE

on SUNDAY EVENING, July 26,

at the GAIETY THEATRE, Castlereagh-street.

Subject of Lecture:
SECULARISM, WHAT IS IT?

Are its principles and teachings adapted to the proper culture of young people.

Musical selections will be rendered prior to Lecture by the S. P. A. Choir, assisted by Professor Hughes, R.A.M.

Doors open at half-past 6. Lecture commences at 7 o'clock.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The following FREE LECTURE will be delivered in the TECHNICAL COLLEGE HALL, Pitt-street:—

"Vegetable Alkaloids," by Mr. P. WRIGHT, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, July 24th, at 8 p.m.

EDWARD DOWLING, Secretary.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT.—G. E. A. KENNEY'S Oration at Alhambra Music Hall, George-st., Haymarket.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF N. S. W.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Rev. JAMES COSH, M.A., in St. Stephen's Church, Sydney, THIS EVENING, July 24, at 7.45.

Subject—"The English Bible and its Revisions." The lecture will be illustrated by a series of coloured diagrams.

A collection will be made to defray expenses.

Professions, Trades, &c.

AN Experienced ASSISTANT, for shop. Zions, tailor, 613, George-street, near Goulburn-street.

APPRENTICES to Dressmaking.—VACANCIES at W. H. M'Clelland and Company's, 94, King-street.

AT 108, Bathurst-street, G. Institute.—Superior Dressmaker, for Partnership, city, leading business, good style.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

WANTED, as STOREKEEPER and BOOKKEEPER for A. A. Company's Warrah Station, an active Man who is accurate and quick at accounts. Apply, by letter, until 31st July current, enclosing testimonials, and state salary expected.

JAMES GREGSON,
General Superintendent A. A. Company,
Newcastle, 20th July, 1885.

BOOT SHOP.—Wanted, a respectable Youth, as Assistant. G. Swyny, 126, William-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, MAKERS, for women's and children's. J. C. Marr, Raglan-street, Waterloo.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, good CLICKERS. H. Hilder, 539, George-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Smart respectable BOYS wanted, at John Hunter's Boot Factory, Douglas-street, Redfern.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a first-class —— for Cutting PRESS. Thos. Day, 47, Edward-street, Redfern.

BRICKLAYER and Labourer wanted. Butcher's shop, Oxford-street, near Napier-street, Paddington.

BRICKCLEANERS wanted, used to cleaning; 3s 6d per 1000. Corner Pitt and Park streets, early.

BOOTMAKER.—First-class HAND wanted for the country; permanent work; highest wages. Apply C. Saccaggio, Brooks Hill, Bungendore.

CARPENTER wanted. Apply with tools, 7.30, Simpson, plumber, close Petersham Station.

COMPOSITORS.—Wanted, a steady HAND. Apply early, 90, George-street West, late Parramatta-street.

COUNTERMAN.—Wanted, a young MAN for city tea warehouse; one accustomed to grocery business preferred. Apply at once, by letter, stating salary and experience, to W. P. H., care of Raine and Horne, Temple-court, King-street, city.

DRESSMAKING.—For superb Fit, Fashion, moderate charges, go to Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 603, Brickfield-hill.

DRESSMAKING.—Singer's machinist and first-class bodice and skirt Hands wanted. Mde. Taylor, 71, Hunter-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Good Body HAND wanted, early. Mrs. Monroe, 34, Gipps-street, near A. Hordern's.

ELECTROTYPER and STEREOTYPER wanted, also PAPER-CUTTER with some knowledge of bookbinding. J. L. Holmes and Co., 315, Pitt-street.

GOOD IMPROVERS wanted. E. Easton, plumber and gasfitter, 73, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills.

GOOD Letterpress MACHINIST wanted. John Woods and Co., Limited, 15, Bridge-street.

IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES wanted. Simpson's saddle and harness warehouse, 383, George-street.

IRONWORKERS, Improvers, and Boys.—20 wanted. Minto and Parker, Regent-st., Redfern, near Hudson Bros.

LADY wanted to teach German. State terms. Address to M., care Mr. Foster's, William-street.

MECHANIST required, who has made Daylight Reflectors. Leave address, 177, Liverpool-street, promptly.

MEDICAL.—Required for Queensland, a duly qualified MEDICAL REFEREE, to accompany Agent, and examine proponents for life assurance. Apply Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, 9, Wynyard-street.

MEDICAL.—Required, a duly-qualified PRACTITIONER, to travel with a first-class agent as examiner for the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society; terms liberal. Apply to the Secretary, 141 and 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL.—Practitioner, established in Sydney, but partial to country, open to PARTNERSHIP, near line of railway; both practices to be in joint names. K. M., General P. O., Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND. — TRAVELLER, working all ports, open to another com. Refs. Address W. G., Herald.

NURSERY GOVERNESS required for Goulburn; musical; salary £25; good home. Mrs. Munro, Carmyle, Petersham.

PAINTER, Brush HAND, wanted. Apply on job, Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point.

PAINTERS.—Good Workmen and Improvers wanted. Wilkinson, Mr. Roberts' new cottage, Premier-st., Kogarah.

PARTNER wanted in a Watchmaker's Business, George-st.; option to learn the trade; £300. Fortune, G. P. O.

PARTNER wanted in established auctioneer's and commission agency, capital £1000. Box 700, G. P. O.

PARTNERSHIP.—Gentleman with £150 can hear of good investment. Apply Cæsar, G. P. O.

PLUMBER wanted. Apply Charles H. Law, Enmore-road, Newtown.

PLUMBERS wanted, 2 or 3, for iron work. G. A. Davis, 261, Goulburn-street, 6. H.

POULTERER wanted; must be first-class and quick hand. Apply 120, Oxford-street.

PRINTERS.—YOUTH wanted in country office, used to jobbing and machine work. Apply Gordon and Gotch.

PARTNER wanted, sleeping or active, in an established private banking and financial business, good refs. indispensable. Financial, Herald Office.

PARTNER wanted by young man, with £150 to £200, to join another in some lucrative business, or one already established; accustomed to grocery; principals only. Address Welwyn, Herald Office.

REQUIRED for tobacconist's business, Junior ASSISTANT. Apply 320, George-street.

SAWMILL. — Wanted, a BENCHMAN. Riley Brothers, Oxford-street.

SIGNWRITER.—Good Gilder on glass; no other need apply. J. R. Sommer, 5, Pelican-street, Oxford-street, S. H.

STONEMASON wanted. Fagan Brothers, Sussex-street.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY (capital £6,000,000) require first-class Local and Travelling AGENTS.

PEELE, BORRADAILE, and CO.,
Bank of Australasia-chambers.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.—One Vacancy on the Honorary Medical, and one on the Honorary Surgical Staff. Applications to be made, and testimonials, &c., to be forwarded to the Mother Superior, St. Vincent's Convent, Victoria-street, on or before August 8.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL.—Wanted, a duly qualified Gentleman as Resident MEDICAL OFFICER. For particulars as to duties and salary apply to the undersigned. Applications, with diplomas and credentials, to be sent in not later than noon of MONDAY, 27th instant.

B. D. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TAILOR (own plant) would take Workroom, Piecework, or Situation as Cutter. Tailor, Herald Office.

TAILORESSES.—Good Vest HAND wanted, for Bathurst. Apply 2 o'clock, Youdale, 458, George-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, APPRENTICES to learn machine and vestmaking. R. C. Baulch, 32, Clarence-street.

TAILORESSES.—Mackay, Hemmings, and Co. want Coat Hands, Vest Hands, and Apprentices.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a steady MAN to cut and deliver. E. Merriman, butcher, Milson's Point, North Shore.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a young MAN as Salter and useful. 165, George-street, Sydney.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—A good HAND wanted; also a Boy as Apprentice. E. H. Weekes, 64, Oxford-street.

TO TAILORS and TAILORESSES.—Good Coat and Vest HANDS wanted. Whitehorn and Scrivener, 228, Geo.-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, General HAND, for the country. 319, George-street, Sydney.

TO TAILORESSES. — Wanted, good Buttonhole HANDS, indoor. A. Walker, 58, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Coat HANDS. Apply B. Morris and Co., 421, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-class Trousers HAND, immediately. Apply John Compton, tailor, West Maitland.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced HOSIER to take entire charge of our Hosiery Department; permanency to good man.

EDWARD HORDERN and SONS, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a competent DRESSMAKER, good style and fit, for Newcastle; references required. Apply, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., at Bull and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, several good Trousers and Vest HANDS, indoor work; permanent employment, and good wages. Apply Jones, Edmondson and Co., Clothing Manufacturers and Merchants, 89, Clarence-street.

TO MINERS.—Wanted, by an old and experienced miner, 4 to 6 MATES, to contribute not less than £50 each towards opening up a new goldfield. Full particulars and personal interview from 12.30 to 1 p.m. Universal Information Co., Royal Exchange-chambers, King-street.

THE ADVERTISER, having a large capital at his disposal, is prepared to make immediate Cash ADVANCES to persons in want of accommodation, at an extremely low rate of interest, on all descriptions of securities, without the necessity of a bill of sale or any publicity whatever. All communications strictly private. Confidence, Box 293, General Post Office.

WANTED, good PAPER-BOX MAKERS; also, LEARNERS. Fuerth and Hall, 285, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart young Man, as COLLECTOR; references required. Apply by letter only. M. Boyleon and Sons, Sydney Flour Mills, Sussex-street.

WANTED, PLASTERERS and Carpenters. Apply Nathan Cohen and Co., Railway-station-build., Deepwater.

WANTED, QUARRYMEN for Manly, St. Patrick's Seminary. Apply to Foreman.

WANTED, Ironmonger's ASSISTANT, for town house. R. H., Herald Office.

WANTED, young LADY, thoroughly competent in confectionery; Sydney ref.; 25s. Sydney Coffee Palace.

WANTED, RUBBLE MASON, at once, with tools. Merriman-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, smart YOUTH about 14 for warehouse. Apply, 10 o'clock Friday, 34, Clarence-street.

WANTED, Junior DRAPER, for country store. Apply 11 o'clock, Petersen, Bosers, and Co.

WANTED, two good Carpenters and Joiners, for country. Apply Webb's Railway Hotel, George-st., early.

WANTED, a Junior CLERK; one with experience in wine and spirit trade preferred. Apply Box 865, G. P. O.

WANTED, PAINTERS and Carpenters, at Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street, city.

WANTED, 2 good JOINERS. John Williams, West-street, North Shore.

WANTED, Tailoring MACHINISTS, with machines, per employ. Goldstein's oilskin factory, 231, L. Geo.-st.

WANTED, experienced Oilskin MAKERS, constant work. Goldstein's Factory, 231, Lower George-street.

WANTED, SCABBLER, for kerb and guttering. Apply corner Codrington-street and Darlington-road.

WANTED, Office BOY, 14, well up in figures. Apply 12 to 1 o'clock, J. Murray, 344, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a good SMITH. J. Jarman, Blackfriars Estate.

WANTED, a LAD, for butcher's shop. Apply 197, Glebe-road, near Lyndhurst-street.

WANTED, young MAN accustomed to butchering. J. Good's, 6, Newtrree-st., near Dry Dock, Balmain.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER. Apply J. Stevens, plumber and gasfitter, Darling Point.

WANTED, two IMPROVERS to the carpentry and joinery. Chestnut-road, Auburn Grove, Auburn.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS, also LABOURER. Apply new cottages, Chestnut-rd., Auburn Grove, Auburn.

WANTED, 2 CARPENTERS and Joiners. Apply new cottages, Chestnut-road, Auburn Grove, Auburn.

WANTED, LADY, teach children, assist mistress house duties; comf. home. 50, Myrtle-st., betw. 12 and 4.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, for the Ironmongery. C. J. Burney, 738, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply 99, Botany-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, a Junior SALESMAN for a bootshop; also a YOUTH. 522, George-street.

WANTED, a good TILE-LAYER, at once. F. R. Langley, 150, Mitchell-street, Glebe.

WANTED, 2 good Collar MAKERS, constant work good hands. W. H. Williams, 4 and 6, Wilson-st., N'twn.

WANTED, PLUMBER, small job; labour only. Claney, Renwick-street, Tempe township.

WANTED, a young MAN, used to the butchering. Ireland, butcher, Ashfield.

WANTED, STONECUTTER, to cut hearthstones. Apply Young, Station-street, Newtown.

WANTED, smart YOUTH, for office; must be quick at figures. Apply in own handwriting, with copies references and salary required. C. A., Post-office, Haymarket.

WANTED, HAIRDRESSER and Shaver; or to Let, SALOON, for 15s per week, everything found. Apply Craig and Aitken's, 680, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN to take charge of country store; must be experienced, of good character, and married. Apply 11 a.m. this day, R. Gray, Son, and Co.

WANTED, a town and country TRAVELLER, well up in the cigar and tobacco trade. Apply J. Blockhuys and Co., 322, George-street.

WANTED, in a merchant's office, sharp intelligent YOUTH, who writes clearly and expeditiously. Reference from school or last employer. H. M. C., Herald.

WANTED, an active intelligent YOUTH, age about 16, who would have an opportunity of learning a good business. Apply B. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, a PERSON with some influence to form syndicate to raise £800 for a venture likely to return £8000; £100 will be given. Address, with name, C. D., General Post Office.

WE HAVE VACANCIES for JUNIORS in various departments. Apply Head Office, 10 a.m.

ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS,
PALACE EMPORIUM,
HAYMARKET
(ONLY).

Situations Wanted.

ADVICE to Employers.—Get your Men and Female Servants from Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-street.

AS Groom, garden, milk, and drive well; Sydney refs. J. B., 14, Upton-street, Macquarie-street South.

A SITUATION as Mother's Help; handy with needle. A. U. L., Post-office, Burwood.

AT 108, Bathurst-street, G. Institute.—Several M. Couples, all capacities; Butler, Groom and C., Cooks, Tutor.

A YOUNG Girl waiting ENGAGEMENT as Cook and Laundress; good references. 73, William-street.

A LADY, just from home, wishes for a SITUATION as finishing governess or companion to a lady in the bush. Address M. L. T., General Post Office.

A YOUNG Lady requires a SITUATION in a confectionery. Will give her services for a time. Apply G. L., 100, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

A LADY, experienced in tuition, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Visiting Governess, or to instruct pupils in music at their own homes; town or suburbs. Clare, Post-office, Haymarket.

AT 108, Bathurst-street, G. Institute.—Superior young Lady Help, new arrival, good needlewoman; Housekeeper and Governess, L. Housekeeper, good Cook or Lady Help, £36; superior young L. Housekeeper and Governess, good musician.

AT 108, Bathurst-street, G. Institute.—Superior finishing Governess, French, German, Italian, Latin, English, music, singing, drawing, painting; Medium and N. Governess, Cooks, C., L., H. P. Maids, G. Servants, exp. Nurse and N.

BAKER wants SITUATION as Second Hand, town or country. D. M'Kenzie, Herald Office.

BARYTONE SOLO SINGER, excellent voice, wants engagement. Apply Herald Office. Padillara 25.

BY steady MAN, garden, milk, mow, useful in house, refs.; wages moderate. G. K., Herald Office.

BY excellent Cooks (female), refs.; C. and L., H. and P., Laundress, &c. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY handy man, middle-aged, garden, milk, useful about house, &c., refs. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY good Cooks, Gardeners, Coachmen, Carters, Milkers, Farming Men, &c. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-st.

BARMAID, young, desires RE-ENGAGEMENT, in the country, Goulburn or Dubbo preferred; references. Address Adele, Herald Office.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS.—Gent